

CONSTRUCTION  
*Rudimenti Grammaticæ Latine*

METRICI.

In usum Nobilium Puerulorum in Scholâ  
Regiâ Westmonasterii.

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THE  
CONSTRUCTION  
Of the Institution of the *LATIN*  
*GRAMMAR* in Verse.

For the Use of the young Gentlemen in the  
King's-School at *Westminster*.



LONDON:

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3 *[Handwritten signature]*

THE  
CONSTRUCTION.  
OF THE  
*Westminster-Grammar.*

**V**isum est it hath seemed good lenire to ease  
laborem the Labour Grammaticæ of Gram-  
mar metricis præceptis by Rules put in Verse;  
neque enim nor indeed est it vanum a  
vain thing adstringere to tie up vinclis in bonds prin-  
cipia the principles effugientia slipping out of mentem  
the mind in causa for the sake puerorum of boys: ut  
that lingua tenax the retentive tongue citò promat may  
quickly pronounce quæ those things which animus the  
mind vix capit scarce understands.

Primum first of all id sit notum let it be observed;  
Romana juvenia the Roman Youth didicit learned do-  
cumenta the Rudiments Latinæ Linguæ of the Latin  
tongue sub Graio magistro under a Grecian Master.  
Elementa the letters sunt are Græca Greek, & and vo-  
cabula the words totius artis of the whole art Græca  
Greek; & and formæ omnes all the Declensions Græcæ  
Greek, Accidentiæque and the Accidents vocum of  
words Græca [are] Greek; ferè almost cuncta all things  
sunt are Græca-Latina Greek made Latin, salvo Idio-  
mate the Idiom being excepted.

Ar̃s Grammatica the Art of Grammar docet teaches  
quid what his duo elementa the four Principles huma-

*næ loquelæ of human Speech, Litera a Letter, Syllaba a Syllable, Vox a Word, Sententia a Sentence, sint are. Litera a Letter, est is principium the beginning vocis of a word; Syllaba a Syllable pars integra [is] an entire part [of it;] Vox a Word signum [is] a sign animi of a thought; Sententia a Sentence adhæsiō [is] the joining together vocum of words.*

*Prima pars the first part est is Orthoëpeia Orthoepy; secunda the second part est is Prosodia Prosody; tertia the third part est is Etymologia Etymology; supremâq; and the last part est is Syntaxis Syntax.*

### Orthoëpeia, Orthoepy.

*Orthoëpeia Orthoepy dat rectam figuram ore gives the true pronunciation literullis to letters.*

### Literæ, Letters.

*Litera the Letters Romanæ dialecti of the Roman language est are deno novena nineteen.*

*Litera a Letter Vocalis is a Vowel vel or Consona a Consonant: Vocalis a Vowel prima the first duarum of the two dat gives sonum a sound sola alone, Consona a Consonant dat gives [one] junctim joyned.*

*Prima elementa the first Letters, manu formata written vel or ore formata spoken, putantur are thought esse to be numero in number Consona bis septem fourteen Consonants, Vocalia quinque five Vowels. H spiramen, H is a Note of breathing hard; K peregrinum, K is a foreign one; Z Y Græcula, Z and Y are Greek Letters. I i initio in the beginning [of a Syllable] cum vocali with a vowel fit becomes consona a consonant sic so U u. C c vel or g g præiens going before e e vel or i i effert is pronounced lenius more softly, sic etiam so also ti ti prævia going before vocali a vowel sibilat hisses ut as si si. U u servit is scarce pro-*

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pronounced post q g s after q g s ; queo I can, languo to languish, suesco to be accustomed. Muta litera a mute letter est is noncupla ninefold ; septem semi sonoræ [there are] seven half vowels, Tres etiam Tenuēs three also are [Tenuēs] of a soft sound, Tres Mediæ three are [Mede] of a mean sound ; Aspera [an Asper] those of a harsh sound triplex [are] threefold. L vel or r r est is liquida a liquid ; x x vel or z z est is litera dupla a double letter. Litera a letter vocatur is called pura pure si if vocalis a vowel præeat go before [it] ceu as [reus] guilty ; est it is impura impure si if consona a consonant præeat goes before [it] ceu as [rus] the country. Litera radicalis a radical letter inest is in ab origine from the beginning vocis of a word, qualiter as [As] a farthing ; Servilis a servile letter adhæret keeps to it flexu in the declining, ut as [As-sis] ; Litera vicaria the servile letter est is subjecta subject legi to the rule cui to which princeps the primitive one is. Prima the first letter [of a word] majuscula being a great one insignit marks initia the beginnings Carminis of a Verse, & and sermonis a sentence, & and vocis omnis emphaticæ every emphatick word & and propriæ proper one. Una litera one letter solet is wont fungi to serve vice in the stead Proprii nominis of a proper name, velut as A Aulus A [stands for] Aulus, C Caius C [for] Caius, R P Respublica R P [for] Respublica the Commonwealth. Diphthongus a Diphthong est is mixtus sonus a mixt sound ex duplici vocali [made] of two vowels. Trinæ three sunt are propriæ proper ; binæque and two notantur are called impropriæ improper : Ætas Age, aio to say, aurum gold, museum a study, inobedio to disobey, cuicumque to any one.

## Profodia, Profody.

Profodia Profody monstrat *shews* qualis *what* Syllaba *a Syllable* sit *is*, quæ *what* puncta consecutaria *the points that follow them* [are] quid Pes *what a Foot* [is,] quid Carmen *what a Verse* [is,] quotuplexque *and how manifold it is*.

## Syllabæ, Syllables.

Syllaba *a Syllable* est *is* vocalis sola *a vowel alone*, vel *or* consona *a consonant* juncta *joynd* vocali *to a vowel*; vix plus Sex-litera *scarce more than six letters*. Cave take heed pars [est] *part* membri syllabici *of a syllable* temerè avulsa *carelessly taken off* recedat *be separated à* reliquis *from the rest*.

Ut *that* syllaba *the syllable* cujusvis vocis *of any word* distinguatur *may be distinguished*, vocalis *let a vowel*, claudat end [it,] nisi *unless* bina consona *two consonants* sequatur *follow*, cui prior *the former* of which est *is* liquida *a liquid* aut *or* duplex *a double one*, similisve *or like* sequenti *to the following*. Divide *divide* compositum *the compound* in sua componentia membra *into its compounding parts*. Spiritus *Spirit*, Accentus *Accent*, cum Tempore *with Quantity*, Apostrophus *Apostrophus*, Hyphen *Hyphen*, Dialysis *Dyalysis*, sex auxiliaria puncta *are the six helping points* vocis *of a word*.

## Spiritus, Spirit.

H tantum H [is] *only* signum spirale *a sign of the breathing hard* vocis *of a word* Latinis *to the Latins*.

## Tempus, Quantity.

*Tempus Quantity est is duratio the continuance soni syllabici of the sound of a syllable in voce in a word. Linea curva a crooked line est is nota the mark brevis of a short [Quantity] linea recta a strait line recumbens lying along nota[is] the mark longi of a long one. Unica longa syllaba one long syllable exæquat is equal to breves binas two short [ones.]*

## Pes &amp; Carmen, Foot and Verse.

*Pes a foot, mensura the measure versûs of a verse, est is dupla syllaba two syllables, vel or tripla three. Duplex longa two long est is spondæus pes a foot [called] a spondee: sed but una longa one long syllable ante breves geminas before two short ones dactylus pes [is] a foot [called a] Dactyle. Hi duo these two, si seni if there be six of them, pangunt make longum carmen a long verse, si quini if five, breve a short one. Id that capessit takes titulum its title à sex metris from six measures, hoc this à quinque from five.*

## Hexametrum, Pentametrum.

## Hexameter, Pentameter.

*Pes utervis either of the two feet servit serves quarter four times initio in the beginning Hexametri of an Hexameter Verse; Dactylus a Dactyl in quinto ordine in the fifth place, Spondæus a Spondee in sexto in the sixth. Sunt there are membra duo two Parts Pentametri of a Pentameter Verse; primoque and in the first part pes duplex two feet utriusve mensuræ of either measure & and syllaba longa a long syllable locantur are placed; inde then Dactylus duplex two Dactyls & and syllaba longa a long syllable brevissime or a short one.*

Distinctile punctum a distinct point finit ends sensum the sense Pentametro in a Pentameter, vox a word cui which [batb] dupla two vel tripla syllaba or three syllables claudit ends Hexametrum an Hexameter; [vox] cui dupla a word which [batb] two Syllables [ends] Pentametrum a Pentameter; lex a rule danda to be given pu-tillo vari to a young Poet. Hexametrum an Hexameter est is Spondaicum spondaick, cui quintus spes whose fifth foot Spondaus [is] a Spondee.

Angli the English solent are wont componere to compose versum a verse ex quinque pedibus of five feet. Pes the foot gaudet rejoyces regi to be governed ab accentu by the accent potius rather quàm than tempore by the quantity; rhythmo claudente a rhyme ending metrum supremum the last measure concinnè tunefully. Nulla impar syllaba no odd syllable capit Accentum has an Accent nisi unless prima the first.

### Accentus, Accent.

Accentus Accent est is proba index a very good mark modulaminis syllabici of the tone of a voice on a distinct syllable. Gravis a Grave premit lies upon ultima membra the last parts vocis of a word. Acutus an Acute tollit raises tertia membra the third part retro backwards à fine from the end, secunda the second, vel or ultima the last. Altera the one decidit falls down sagittula dextra [as] a little dart on the right hand, altera the other læva [as a dart] on the left. Circumflexus a Circumflex signat marks ultima the last part of a word vel or penultima the last but one tantum longa only when long: sono medio with a moderate sound, [that is between that of the acute and the grave,] figurisque junctis and the figures joined, prima syllaba the first syllable cujusvis vocis of every word afficitur is marked tono with an accent, sed but quæque penultima longa every last syllable but one that's long Latine in the Latin afficitur is marked [tono] with an accent. Apo-

## Apostrophus, Apostrophe.

Apostrophus *Apostrophe* index the mark vocalis elisæ of a vowel cut off rarius hæret is seldom joined initio to the beginning of a word, bene fini often to the end, ut as comma superum a comma at the top.

## Hyphen, Hyphen.

Hyphen *Hyphen* nota interjecta a mark put between duas voces two words copulat couples [them.]

## Dialysis, Dialysis.

Dialysis *Dialysis* scripta being written duobus punctis with two points in vertice on the top separat parts vocalem i the vowel i aut u or u resolutam being loosed sociâ from a vowel accompanying it. Sunt etiam there are also stigmata marks quietis of rest interstincta placed here and there; nempe to wit octonus character eight marks or stops claudit end membra the parts sermonis of a speech. Comma a comma parum [stops but] a little, semicolónque and a semicolon plus more; colon quoque a colon also plus more [than that:] Periodus totum a Period [ends] the whole. Curva linea a crooked line cum puncto with a point est is signum the sign rogandi of asking: Recta a strait [line] cum puncto with a point mirandi [is a mark] of admiring. Parathesis *Parathesis* duo semiquadrata is two half squares visa seeming includere to include dictum an expression quod which est dignum is proper expositore for the expositor; Parenthesis *Parenthesis* opponit sibi sets over against one another ambo curva latera two crooked sides haud referentia not relating to textum the text.

Quantitas the Quantity Syllabarum of Syllables.  
Syllabæ breves short Syllables.

Quæque syllaba every syllable habetur is accounted  
brevis short si if usus use non vetat don't forbid [it.]

Syllabæ longæ long Syllables.

Diphthongus a Diphthong vel or Vocalis a Vowel quam  
which Consona bina two Consonants vel or duplex a  
double one sequitur follows; vel or dupla vocalis two  
vowels in unâ in one [a contracted vowel,] nisi unless  
T servilis the servile letter T sequatur follows sub fine  
in the end verbi of a word. A contracta the contracted  
a verbi do of the verb do to give est is brevis short,  
sed but excipe except da give thou das thou givest.

Ultimæ longæ the last long.

Hæ septem these seven en nisi neutra en unless of  
the neuter gender, as as, es es, os os, i i, simul u c also  
u c, us pariter us also quæ which crescit increases in  
udis in udis, & uris and uris, & utis and utis. A sextus  
casus A the ablative case, -is -o sextus -is -o the abla-  
tive vel or tertius the dative. A non flexilis A undecli-  
ned aut e or e si if fit it is made vel either ab us from us  
vel or ab er from er. Sed but as adis as [that makes]  
adis e-s itis es that makes itis est is brevis short. Adde  
add seges standing corn, tegésque and a Mat. Hæc  
quoque Adjectiva also these Adjectives, præpes swift,  
hebes dull, teres smooth, & and veges quick. Usus  
quoque use also corripit makes short tres particulas the  
three particles putà to wit, ita so, & and, quia because.

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## Ultimæ Communes the last Common.

Omnis rectus casus every nominative case in o [ending] in o habetur is accounted communis common. Cor the heart, fel gall, mel honey; sic so, mihi to me, vel or tibi to thee, vel or sibi to himself, & and vox a word in inta in inta; sic so ubi where, ibi there, ac and uti as, sic so composita a compounded word, in par [ending] in par, vel or in pos [ending] in pos.

## Ante-ultimæ Longæ Syllables before the last long.

Onis ab o Onis from o; sic so oris ab or oris from or; sic so alis & aris alis and aris ex al & ar from al and ar; sic arum, orum, so arum, orum; sic abus & obus so abus and obus. Proprium a proper Name in al ending in al vel or in or in or crescit increases breve short; ut as Hannibal Hannibal, Hector Hector; & and communia common Nouns in or ending in or, memor mindful, arbor a tree, marmor marble, & and æquor the sea. I inter Vocales I between Vowels semper extendit always makes long priorem the former syllable, sæpe & often v; utraque tenditur both are made long sæpe very often prope r aut m near r or m. Quævis Vocalis any Vowel sita plac'd ante fines sequentes before the following endings; Da-ma a Buck or Doe, cloa-ca a kennel, loque-la a speech, stæte-ra a balance, auri-ga a carter, culi-na a kitchen, vi-ta life, rube-do redness, pena-tes household-gods, vi-tis a vine, aga-so a horsekeeper, lupa-nar a brothel, do-num a gift, quer-ce-tum a forest, fi-lum a thread, manti-le a table-cloth, cana-lis a channel, la-bes a spot, compa-ges a joint, se-des a seat, farta-go a frying-pan, legu-men pulse, fi-nis an end, re-mus an oar, ahe-nus brasen, ava-rus covetous, na-sus a nose, avi-tus ancient, stella-ris starry, cochlea-re a spoon, Sena-tor a senator, junge join, vi-ritim

ritim *man by man*. Prima syllaba *the first syllable* perfecti bisyllabici *of a perfect tense of two syllables* est *is* longa *long*, deme *except*, bibique *both* bibi *I have drank*, dedique *and* dedi *I have given*, fidique *and* fidi *I have cleaved*, scidique *and* scidi *I have cut*, stetique *and* steti *I have stood*, atque tuli *and* tuli *I have suffered*, ebam *ere* vel *or* erunt *ere or erunt* faciunt *make* e longum *e long*. Syllaba *fi the syllable* fi verbi *fi* fio *of the verb fio* to become est *is* longa *long*, nisi *unless* er sequitur *er follows*,

### Ante-ultima Communes Syllables before the last Common.

Muta *litera a mute letter* sequensque *breve* both following a short vowel praeiensque *liquentem* and going before a liquid; Tresve *breves or three short syllables* possunt *can* reddere *render* primam *the first syllable* communem *common*. Syllaba composita *a compounded* Syllable aut *or* derivativa *a derived one* tuetur *keeps* tempus *the quantity* vocis *of the word* qua *from* which manat *it is derived*; nec *nor* flexio *does the declining* mutat *change* [it] nisi *unless* ubi *when* una *consona* one consonant amota *taken* de binis *out of two* recedat *is lost*.

### Syllabæ elisæ Syllables cut off.

Ultima *the last syllable* quam *which* vocalis *a vowel* aut *m or n* clausit *both ended*, trunca est *is cut off* si *if* vocalis *a vowel* h *ve* or *b* exorsa sit *begin* vocem sequentem *the following word*.

### Etymologia, Etymology.

Etymologia *Etymology* dicit *tells* quotuplex *how manifold* Dictio *a Word* facta *made* ex literulis *of letters* sit *is*; quot *Casus* how many *Cases* sint *there be*, & *and* Numeri

Numeri Numbers, & and Genera Genders, & and quot Tempora how many Tenses, quotque Personæ and how many Persons, quotque Modi and how many Moods sint there are.

### Dictiones Words.

Unica syllaba one syllable aut or plures more constituunt make vocem a word. Sunt there are octo voces eight words generalia symbola the general signs rerum of things: Puta that is to say Articulus an Article, Nomen a Noun cum Pronomine with a Pronoun, Verbum a Verb cum Participio with a Participle; hæc quinque these five variantia varying finem their ending. Adverbium an Adverb, Præpositio a Preposition, Conjunctio a a Conjunction, nescia knowing not flecti to be declined; Particulæ Particles Sermonis of Speech; non ita Partes not so much Parts.

### Species & Figura Vocum the Species and Figure of Words.

Vox omnis every word habet has duplicem speciem a two-fold species, triplicemque Figuram and a three-fold Figure, illa that est is Origo the Nature or Original vocis of the word; Primæva Primitive aut or Derivativa Derivative. Hæc this est is fabrica the frame or make; Simplex Simple, Composita Compounded aut or Decomposita Decomposed.

### Analogia & Anomalia Vocum the Regularity and Irregularity of Words.

Omnis inflexilis vox every indeclined word est is vel either Analoga Regular consona agreeing with normæ the Rule: vel or vox Anomala an irregular word dissona disagreeing normæ with the rule; porro moreover hæc

*hæc this est is Heterostoica Heterostoiche si if sua litera one of its letters differt is changed voci in a word; sin but if genus the gender, aut or numerus the number, casusve or the case [be changed;] dicta est it is called Heteroclita Heteroclite.*

*Vox quoque a word also est is contracta contracted cui bina syllaba two of whose syllables ligatur are tied in unam into one; idque and that fit is made per Synæresin by Synerefsis vel or Crasin Crasis; illa the former servat keeps vocales the vowels & and unit unites them; hæc the latter mutat changes & and unit unites [them:] Ut as cui cui cui to whom; manisque manûs and manuis manus of an hand; finisque contractus and the contracted ending est is plus more in usu in use per omnes linguas in every language quam than incontractus the uncontracted one. Technica vox a technical word servit is used in omni casu in every case, próque omni and for every case; barbara vox a barbarous word nec neither exit Græco sine has a Greek ending nec nor Latino a Latin [one.] Casus Case, Numerus Number, Persona Person, Genusque and Gender conveniunt are proper, flexilibus to declinable words; & and Declinatio Declension fit is made ab his membris of these parts.*

### Casus, Case.

*Casus case est is novatio a changing vocis propositæ of a word proposed de fine in the end. Sex casus [there are] six cases: primus status the first condition Vocis of the Word Rectus is the Nominative; omnes reliqui all the rest Obliqui are Oblique. Sex Verba six Verbs dederunt have given [them] titulos names; Nominat it names, & and Gignit it begets, Dat it gives, & and Accusat it accuses, Vocat it calls, Aufert it takes away.*

Numerus

## Numerus, Number.

**Numerus** *Number* est is character the mark unius rei of one thing, plurisve or of more. Duo Numeri the two Numbers repetunt rehearse over again sex casus the six cases; Singulus the Singular Number signat signifies unam rem one thing; Pluralis the Plural plures more; Quando when mentio mention fit is made duorum of two things, usus est use is made Duali Numero of the Dual Number in his in these, [duo two & and ambo both.]

## Persona, Person.

**Persona** *Person* est is index the mark Principis of a Principle, aut or Possessivi Pronominis a Possessive Pronoun. Tres Personæ [there are] three Persons; Prima Persona the First Person dicitur is said loqui to speak Secundæ to the Second; & and de quâ that concerning which sermo a speech fit is made, habetur is accounted Tertia the Third.

## Genus, Gender.

**Genus** *Gender* accedit is added propriè properly voci to a word, ut as nota the mark sexûs of its sex.

## Articulus, Article.

**Articulus** the Article est is flexilis nexus a declineable knitting together vocum of words: Et and alter the one demonstrat shews nomen the Noun quod which sequitur follows; Alterque and the other respicit has regard to quod anteit [the Noun] which goes before, vocaturq; and it is called Demonstrativus Demonstrative Relativusque and Relative. Nomen [Quis] the Noun [Quis]

[Quis] *who* vult *will* flectier *be declined* uti *as* Articulus [Qui] *the Article* [Qui]: At *but* cum *when* Ecce, alius, si vel ne, Ecce, alius, si or ne, prævenit *comes before it, amat it loves* fæmineum *& that the feminine &*, ordine primo *in the singular number*, neutrumque *& the neuter &* secundo *in the plural* verti *be turned* per a *into a*.

### Nomen, Noun.

Nomen *a Noun* signum *the sign* Entis *of a Being*, seu *whether* sit *it be* Res *a Thing*, seu *or* sit *it be* Idea *a Thought*, est *is* duplex *two-fold*: Substantivum *a Substantive* est *is* intellectile *to be understood* per se *by it self*, stabiléque *and [is] firm* suâ vi *by its own strength*; quo *on which* Adjectivum *the Adjective* nititur *relies*, quod *which* remotum [*when*] *removed* nec potest *can* neither stare *stand* nec significare *nor signify* [*any thing*] Utrumque Nomen *both Nouns* est Appellativum *are* either Common; aptum *fit* dicier *to be spoken* de multis *of many*. Proprium [*or*] *proper* [aptum *fit*] dicier *to be spoken* de uno solo *of one alone*.

### Genera Nominum, Genders of Nouns, à Significatu, from their Signification.

Nomina *Nouns* quibus *in which* Mas *the Male-kind* innuitur *is implied* vel *or* Fœmina *the Female-kind* accipiunt *take* conforme genus *an agreeable gender* à simili sexu *from a like sex*. Est quaternum *there are four* [Genders:] Masculeum Genus *the Masculine Gender*, ut Numa *as Numa*; Fœmineum *the Feminine*, ut Cleopatra *as Cleopatra*; vel *or* Commune duorum *the Common of two*, ut *as* homo *a man* or woman, ceu *whether* Fœmina *Female*, ceu *or* Mas *Male*. Sic *so* vates *a prophet*, civis *a citizen*, pugil *a champion*, incola *an inhabitant*,

*inhabitant, fur a thief, canis a dog or bitch, ales a bird cui genus whose gender est is certum certain, ut as mentio mention fit is made proprii sexus of its proper sex. Neutrum the Neuter [Gender] est is [that] quo by which nec neither mas male nec nor foemina female dicitur is spoken of, ut as fel gall. At but expertia things void sexus of sex admittunt admit of quodvis genus any Gender.*

*Sunt there are some quæ which capeſſunt take generale genus a general Gender proprio neglecto their proper one being neglected, & and ſumunt take it ductum being brought de nomine affini from a Noun ſomewhat like it. Inde thence Urbs a City aut or Insula an Island, Gemma a Jewel vel or Arbor a Tree, capit takes foemineum genus the feminine Gender, inde thence Mons a Mountain, Fluviusve or a River, cooptat chooſes ſibi for it ſelf Masculeum the masculine Gender, inde thence, vel-um even-um est is muliebre Feminine, per Syntheſin by Syntheſis. Aliquando ſometimes legis you read nomen a Noun commune duorum [that is properly] of the common of two neutrum of the neuter Gender.*

### A Terminatione, from the Termination.

*Sua Declinatio their Declenſion monſtrat ſhews Genus the Gender vocum of Words à fine by the ending. Subſtantiva Subſtantives admittunt take unum Genus one Gender, aut or Commune duorum the Common of two; Adjectiva Adjectives Commune Genus trium the Common of three Genders.*

### Declinatio Subſtantivorum, The Declenſion of Subſtantives.

*Quintupla forma there are five ways data given flectendi Subſtantivi of declining a Subſtantive. Duplex est Pariſyllaba two are of equal Syllables, & and*  
B
triplex

[Quis] *who* vult *will* flectier *be declined* uti *as* Articulus [Qui] *the Article* [Qui]: At *but* cum *when* Ecce, alius, si vel ne, Ecce, alius, si or ne, prævenit *comes before it*, amat *it loves* fæmineum & *that the feminine &*, ordine primo *in the singular number*, neutrumque & *the neuter & secundo in the plural* verti *be turned* per a *into a*.

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Nomen a Noun signum *the sign* Entis *of a Being*, seu *whether* sit *it be* Res a *Thing*, seu *or* sit *it be* Idea a *Thought*, est *is* duplex *two-fold*: Substantivum a *Substantive* est *is* intellectile *to be understood* per se *by it self*, stabiléque *and* [is] *firm* suâ vi *by its own strength*; quo *on which* Adjectivum *the Adjective* nititur *relies*, quod *which* remotum [when] *removed* nec potest *can* neither stare *stand* nec significare *nor signify* [any thing] Utrumque Nomen *both Nouns* est Appellativum *are* either Common; aptum *fit* dicier *to be spoken* de multis *of many*. Proprium [or] *proper* [aptum *fit*] dicier *to be spoken* de uno solo *of one alone*.

### Genera Nominum, Genders of Nouns, à Significatu, from their Signification.

Nomina Nouns quibus *in which* Mas *the Male-kind* innuitur *is implied* vel *or* Fœmina *the Female-kind* accipiunt *take* conforme genus *an agreeable gender* à simili sexu *from a like sex*. Est quaternum *there are four* [Genders:] Masculeum Genus *the Masculine Gender*, ut Numa *as Numa*; Fœmineum *the Feminine*, ut Cleopatra *as Cleopatra*; vel *or* Commune duorum *the Common of two*, ut *as* homo *a man* or *woman*, ceu *whether* Fœmina *Female*, ceu *or* Mas *Male*. Sic *so* vates *a prophet*, civis *a citizen*, pugil *a champion*, incola *an inhabitant*,

*inhabitant, fur a thief, canis a dog or bitch, ales a bird* cui genus whose gender est is certum certain, ut as mentio mention fit is made proprii sexus of its proper sex. Neutrum the Neuter [Gender] est is [that] quo by which nec neither mas male nec nor foemina female dicitur is spoken of, ut as fel gall. At but expertia things void sexûs of sex admittunt admit of quodvis genus any Gender.

Sunt there are some quæ which capeffunt take generale genus a general Gender proprio neglecto their proper one being neglected, & and sumunt take it ductum being brought de nomine affini from a Noun somewhat like it. Inde thence Urbs a City aut or Insula an Island, Gemma a Jewel vel or Arbor a Tree, capit takes foemineum genus the feminine Gender, inde thence Mons a Mountain, Fluviûsve or a River, cooptat chooses sibi for it self Masculeum the masculine Gender, inde thence, vel-um even-um est is muliebre Feminine, per Synthesin by Synthesis. Aliquando sometimes legis you read nomen a Noun commune duorum [that is properly] of the common of two neutrum of the neuter Gender.

### A Terminatione, from the Termination.

Sua Declinatio their Declension monstrat shews Genus the Gender vocum of Words à fine by the ending. Substantiva Substantives admittunt take unum Genus one Gender, aut or Commune duorum the Common of two; Adjectiva Adjectives Commune Genus trium the Common of three Genders.

### Declinatio Substantivorum, The Declension of Substantives.

Quintupla forma there are five ways data given flectendi Substantivi of declining a Substantive. Duplex est Parisyllaba two are of equal Syllables, & and  
 B triplex

triplex Imparisyllaba three of unequal Syllables; etiam also triplex Incontracta three are uncontracted, duplexque contracta and two contracted.

*Distinctio Declinationum, The way how to distinguish the Declensions.*

Prima flexio the first Declension dat æ gives æ Genitivo in the Genitive Case; secunda the second dat i gives i; Tertia the third vult is will have is sibi to it self; Quarta the fourth dat us gives us; Quinta the fifth dat ei gives ei. Tertia the third peperit batb brought forth duas formas two Declensions contracto fine in a contracted ending.

*Genera the Genders Nominum of Nouns per quinque Declinationes through the Five Declensions.*

Vox a Word in a [ending] in a primæ of the first declension est is fœmina feminine. Us r que Us and r secundæ of the second Mas [is] Masculine, Um um neutrum [is] Neuter. Tertia forma the third declension dat gives fines sequentes the following endings, er, or, os, o, er, or, os, o, sunt mascula are Masculines; as is & aus es as is and aus es, x æ & and s impurum s after a Consonant, polysyllabon in do a word of many Syllables in do, vel or in go in go; sic so verbale io io made of a verb fœminea [are] feminine. En, ar, ur, t, c, us, e, l, ma, en, ar, ur, t, c, us, e, l, ma, neutra [are] Neuters. Us Us quartæ of the fourth Declension mas [is] masculine. U u est is neutrum neuter. Es es quintæ of the fifth fœmina [is] feminine.

Contractio

Contractio Casuum, *The Contraction of the Cases.*

*Tertia the third Declension protulit hath brought forth contractos fines contracted endings us us ex uis from uis, & and e ee e from ee; & and auxit hath increased formas the ways flectendi nominis of declining a Noun. Sed but Veteres old Authors vertere have turned us us secundo casu in the genitive case in i into i. Vox anuis the word anuis legitur is read, sed but contracta anus the contracted word anus probatur is approved of: etiam also prisca contractio the old contraction legitur is read primo dativo in the dative singular.*

Regulæ Casuum, *The Rules of the Cases.*  
Casus Singulares, *The Cases in the Singular Number,* Accusativus, *The Accusative.*

*Flumina in is there are Rivers ending in is, nec neither variantia changing i quarto i in the accusative case, nec nor sexto in the Ablative: plura quoque [there are] also more his than these, sitis thirst, ravis hoarseness, vis strength, tussis a Cough, amussis a Carpenter's line.*

Vocativus, *The Vocative.*

*Propria vox a proper word in ius ending in ius deponit us lays aside us in quinto ordine in the vocative case; sic so vox filius the word filius a Son. Una vox the one word Deus God effert makes O Deus O Deus in the vocative case.*

Casus Plurales, *The Cases in the Plural Number.*  
Genitivus, *The Genitive.*

*Disyllaba the two Syllables arum, orum, arum, orum, migrant pass in Monosyllabon um into the one Syllable*

*um.* Sextus the Ablative Case *ab i* from *i* vult will have omnia neutra all neuters *flecti* to be declined in *ia* in *ia*, vult it will have omnia all in *ium* in *ium*. X vel s impurum X or s after a Consonant, sic so es is es is parisyllabon of equal Syllables, *flectit ium* make *ium* [in the Genitive Case;] ut as *merx* any kind of merchandise, *mons* a mountain, *nubes* a cloud, *piscis* a fish, *simul* also as a pound weight, *bes* the weight of eight ounces, *vas vadis* a surety, *os* a bone, *glis* a dormouse, *lis* strife, *vis* strength, *cor* the heart, *nix* snow, *nox* night, *caro* flesh, *mus* a mouse, *plus* more. *Fines* ebs, eps, ops, fex, spex, the endings ebs, eps, ops, fex, spex, *malunt* had rather *flectere um* make [um in the Genitive.] *Hæc* quoque these also *hyems* winter, *vates* a Poet, *juvenis* a young man, *panisque* and bread, *canisque* and a dog.

### Dativus, The Dative.

Quædam certain Nouns quartæ of the fourth Declension in *ubus* [make the dative] in *ubus* propter discrimina for the distinction vocum of words.

### Genera the Genders & and Declinationes Declensions Græco-latinorum of Greek, Nouns made Latin.

Omnia Græco-latina all Greek Nouns made Latin servant keep genus the gender suæ originis of their original. Pauca few accipiunt take novum genus a new gender, ut as *charta* paper *domusque* and an house. In as aut es [Nouns ending] in as or es primæ of the first Declension *mascula* [are] masculine; sed but in e [Nouns ending] in e muliebria [are] feminine. Item also quamplurima

ma very many in es [ending] in es versa being turned per a into a latinis by the Latines mascula [are] masculine. Omnia in eus all ending in eus secundæ of the second Declension sunt are masculina masculine; in on [those ending] in on sunt are neutra neuters. In an en in on es us, paucula a few in as is ending in as or is, tertiæ of the third [declension] mascula [are] masculines. Singula every one quartæ formæ of the fourth Declension in o ending in o muliebria are of the feminine Gender.

### Adjectiva, Adjectives.

Tres formæ there are three Declensions Adjectivi of an Adjective: Prima the first est is Tricatalecta of three endings; secunda the second Dicatalecta of two endings; suprema the third Monocatalecta of one ending. Vox a word in us aut r in us or r primæ formæ [is] of the first Declension; is sola in is only secundæ [is] of the second: Vox a word tertiæ of the third ferè desinit commonly ends in s impurum in s after a consonant aut x or in x. Nomen a Noun in er ending in er deponit e lays aside e; ut as ater black, flectitur is declined atra. Deme except miser miserable, prosper prosperous, tener tender, asper rough, adulter an adulterer, & and alter another & and lacer torn, & and liber free quotque and as many as sunt are composta compounded in fer [ending] in fer vel or in ger in ger. Pauca a few Adjectives flectunt decline genitivum their genitive in ius in ius; ut as solus alone, & and ullus any one, nullus no one, uter whether, neuter neither, totus whole, simul also unus one, & and alter another.

## Comparatio Vocum per Gradus,

*The Comparison of Words thro' their Degrees.*

Gradus Degree est is extensio an increasing sensûs of the sense inclusi included vocibus in words.

Adjectiva Adjectives [are] trium graduum of three degrees; ut as Positivus gradus the Positive degree, à quo from which Comparativusque both the Comparative & and Superlativus the Superlative [are derived.] Casus positivus the Case of the positive in i ending in i fit ior is made ior, & issimus and issimus; er fit errimus er [is made] errimus; in paucis in a few ilis illimus ilis [is made] illimus. At but vox a word desita ending in us purè in us after a vowel poscit requires signa the signs magis more vel or maximè most sibi to it self. Etiam also est multis many hæve anomala variatio an irregular varying graduum of degrees: Ut as melior better & and optimus best fit is made à bonus from bonus good, & and pejor worse, pessimus worst fit is made à malus from malus bad. Nec neither sunt are there paucula a few hujus sortis of this kind.

Est there is duplex Heteroclita forma a two-fold irregular way of declining vocum of words in omni lingua in every language vocum of words queis by which numerus Number, vel or queis by which Persona Person notatur is signified.

## Adjectivum Numerale, Adjective of Number.

Unum one est is vox a word numeri of Number, & and quot as many as habent nomen à cardine are called Cardinals. Unum [the Adjective] unus one flexum [is] declined numero primo in the singular Number; omnia reliqua

*reliqua all the rest manca are deprived [of it.] At but Analogia the regular method fle&it declines quot as many as habent nomen ab ordine are called Ordinals: Cardo each Cardinal significat signifies princeps numerale the principal noun of number, sed but Ordo each Ordinal significat marks monadem a Unit locatam placed in distinctâ sede in a distinct place. Unum one construitur is construed pluraliter plurally cum plurali with a Noun of the plural Number.*

*Septemplex majuscula litera seven great Letters, I V, X, L, C, D, M, signat express numeros the numbers. Litera a Letter replicata being repeated, redauget doubles the Number. Minor the lesser aufert se takes away it self de majore from the greater, si if præit it goes before [it.]*

### Pronomen, A Pronoun.

*Pronomen a Pronoun est is auctum increased titulo by the Title triplicis personæ of three Persons. Sunt there are tria Substantiva three Substantives quibus which [have] unica forma one manner flexûs of declining; & and undecim Adjectiva eleven Adjectives quæis est which have sua forma their way of declining bimembris two-fold. Ego I, Nos We, tantum prima persona [are] only the first Person: Tu Thou, Vos Ye, secunda the second. Pronomen reliquum the rest of the Pronouns cum quovis nomine with any Noun, tertia are the third Person, Porro moreover sui & suus sui and suus, ambo both reciproca are Reciprocals spectantia having respect to casum the Case possessoris of the Possessor, qui which præit goes before, aut or sequitur follows verbum the Verb. Hæc duo Compôsta these two Compounds, isthic the self same, illic he, sunt are triptota triptotes [words of three Cases.]*

*Heterogenia Heterogeny, id that est is variatio the changing vel Generis either of the Gender, vel Genitivi or Genitive Case.*

*Variatio the changing generis of the Gender, Mascula Masculines alienæ terminationis of another ending.*

*Mascula Masculines, neutro fine with a neuter ending; lien the milt, cum pectine with a Comb, ren the Kidneys; Sol the Sun, furfur Bran; item also turtur a turtle Dove, vultur a vulture; salar a salmon, & and lepus an Hare; & and mus a Mouse, Mascula Masculines, foemineo with a feminine ending; dens a tooth, fons a spring, mons a mountain, pons a bridge. Tudes a Mallet, ames a fork, cespes a turf, item also fomes fewel, gurges a whirlpool, cum limite with a border, merges a bottle of bay, pes a foot, paries the wall of an house, palmes a vine-branch, poples the knee cum stipite with a log, termes an olive-branch, trames a cross way: meridies noon, unica vox the only word quintæ formæ of the fifth Declension. Callis a path, caulis a stalk, collis an hill, follis a pair of bellows, mensis a month, & and ensis a sword, fascis a faggot, fustis a club, piscis a fish, postis a door, sentis a thorn, & and unguis the nail of a man's hand, & and torris a firebrand, vectis a bar, vermis a worm, simul also orbis the world, & and axis an axle-tree, & and vox a word, in nis ending in nis, ut as ignis fire; item also sanguis blood, lapis a stone, & and glis a dormouse, Dicatalecta words of two endings il ilis [as] il ilis, vel is er or is er, vomis a ploughshare, cum mugile with a mullet. As a pound weight, cum omnibus compositis with all its Compounds in is ending in is, ut as, centussis an hundred weight. Sic so pars assis part of a pound weight in ans ending in ans, vel or in ens in ens,*

ens, vel or in unx in unx, itidem in like manner bes the weight of eight ounces, Adde add frutex a shrub, caudex a stump of a tree, codex a book, ciméxque and a bug, latéxque and liquor, grex a flock, murex a shell-fish, pollex a thumb, pulex a flea, soréxque and a rat, culéxque and a gnat, ramex a rupture, & and vertex the crown of the head, & and apex the top of any thing, forníxque and an arch, calíxque and a cup. Sed but rarior usus some words that are seldom used præbet afford plura his more than these lectori to the reader.

## 2 Fœminina, Feminine.

Vannus a Van, humus the ground, facit i make i, tribus a tribe, us [m.k.s] us: sic so porticus a porch, Idus the Ides, sic so acus a needle, & and manus an hand; sed but unica the one word domus an house facit i aut us makes i or us. Caro flesh additur is added his to these, & and nomen a noun in lio in lio quod which venit comes ex lis from lis: Arbor a tree, cos a Whet-stone, dos a portion, cum tellure with the earth, salus safety, palus a marsh, incus an anvil, vel or quod a Noun which format tus makes [it self in] tus [from] juvenis a young man or woman, vir a man, cum sene with an old man, servus a servant.

## 3 Neutralia, Neuters.

Suber cork, acer a maple tree, filer a small osier, uber an udder, iter a journey, ver the spring, junge join cadaver a carcase, tuber a toadstool, item also cicer an Italian pea, & and piper pepper, & and fiser a parsnip, & and papaver a poppy. Æquor the sea, marmor marble, cor the heart, æs brass, vas vasis a vessel, & and os ossis a bone, & and os oris a mouth. Etiam also omne nomen every Noun invariable casu that's undeclinable ceu as fas right.

Communia

## Communia, Nouns of the Common Gender.

Sæpe often poeta a poet vel or pervetus author an old author variat change genus the gender. Masculina [these are] Masculines; adeps fat, finis the end, torquis a collar, pulvis dust, cinis ashes, anguis a snake, Vepres a brier, linter a cockboat, margo a margin, rudens a cable, scrobs a ditch, pampinus a vine leaf, obex a bolt, index the fore-finger, calx the heel, cortex the bark of a tree: Hæc fœminea these [are] feminines; ut as colus a distaff, alvus a paunch, carbasus fine linnen, & and corbis a basket, & and rubus a bramble, imbrex a gutter-tile, lûxque a light, filéxque and a flint: Plura many utriúsque; notæ of both sorts feruntur are carried in diversa genera into different genders. Sunt there are Adjectiva Adjectives generum duorum of two genders, quæ which deficiunt are defective; qualia such as sunt are in es [those] ending in es, ut as locuples wealthy; raro seldom neutralia neuters. Fœmineum in trix a noun of the Feminine Gender ending in trix est is neutrum neuter solo plurali ordine only in the plural number.

## Variatio the varying Genitivi of the Genitive, in tertiâ Declinatione in the third Declension.

Tertia inflectio the third declension dat gives varios fines various endings genitivi of the genitive Case. Is is crebrò manet often remains: Sic so es vel e es or e parisyllabon of equal syllables fit is is made is. Vox a word quam which litera c, l, n, r, the letters c, l, n, or r, claudit end capit takes is is s impurum s after a consonant tis [makes] tis, glans an acorn, dis [makes] dis, frons a forehead, lensque and lentils tis & dis [makes] tis and dis. Non pauca many solent are wont inflectere to decline s purum s after a vowel per tis by tis; qualia such as in as [end] in as pietas godliness: Lis strife, cos a  
Whet-

Whet-stone, dos a portion; & and nomen a noun in pos ending in pos ut as compos a partaker; & and in es [ending] in es, abies a fir-tree, ariésque and a Ram, quiesque and rest; interpretes an interpreter, paries the wall of an house, seges standing corn, & and teges a mat; adde add salus safety; & and quod that Noun which format makes sibi it self tus tus [from] juvenis a young man, servus a servant, vir a man, cum sene with an old man. Adjectiva the Adjectives præpes swift, hebes dull, locuples wealthy, teres smooth, & and veges quick. Græcum a Greek Noun in a [ending] in a capit takes tis tis, ut as problema a problem; adjice add lac milk. Pes a foot, merces a reward, hæres an heir, cassis an helmet, cuspis a spear, lapis a stone, in dis [make the Genitive end] in dis; itidem in like manner, præ a surety; custos a keeper; fraus deceit, laus praise; incúsque and an anvil, palúsque and a marsh. Sed but multa many variant turn es es per itis into itis, velut as ales a bird, & and ames a fork, cespes a turf, cocles one that hath but one eye, eques an horseman, fomes fewel, cum gurgite with a whirlpool, limes a border, & and merges a bottle of bay, miles a soldier, palmes a vine-branch, poplesque and the knee, pedésque and a footman, & and stipes a log, termes an olive-branch, trames a cross way, tudes a mallet, atque and satelles a lifeguard-man, velles a dragoon, item also comes a companion, hospes a guest, dives rich, sospes safe, & and in stes [a word] in stes à sto from sto to stand, ses à sedeo ses from sedeo to sit sidis [makes the Genitive in] sidis, sic so cors cors, uti as cor dis, cor [makes] dis. S post, b, m, p s after b, m, p, locat places i medium i in the middle; ut as trabis à trabs trabis from trabs a beam: post c, g after c, g clausum included in x in x, quod which primula vox the primitive word monstrat shews, veluti as dux ducis a guide à duco from duco to lead; rex regis a king à rego from rego to govern. X X crebrò solet is often wont verti to be turned in cis into cis, rariùs very seldom in

in *gis* into *gis*; *qualia hæc sunt* such as these are *lex* a law, *rex* a king, *grex* a flock, *cum remige* with a rower, *conjux* an husband. *Ebs ebs*, *simul eps* also *eps*, & *feré ex* and commonly *ex*. *si* if *vox* the word non sit *monosyllaba* be not of one syllable, *permutat* change *vocalem* e the vowel *e* in *i* into *i*, *velut* as *auspex* *auspiciis* a soothsayer, *sed* but *excipe* except *vervex* *vervecis* a bell-weather, & *and* *auceps* *aucipis* a Fowler. *Sed* but *orta* nouns derived à *capite* from *caput* an head, *ut* as *præceps* *headlong*, *malunt* had rather dare give *cipitis* *cipitis*: *Nomen* a Noun in *ut* ending in *ut* format forms *sibi* to it self *itis* *itis* complex the compound *cum* *simplice* with the uncompounded [one] *flos* a flower, *mos* a custom, *os* a mouth, *ros* dew, *Ceres* the Goddess of Corn, *æs* brass, *glis* a dormouse, *mas* a male, *tellus* the earth, *mus* a mouse, & *and* *neutra* *monosyllaba* in *us* neuters of one syllable in *us*, *ut* as *rus* the Country, variant turn *s* per *ris* into *ris*. *Us* *us* *flectitur* is declined *oris* by *oris* *neutris* in *neuters*: *Corpúsque* both a body, *decúsque* and honour, *scenus* *usury*, *item* also *facinus* an exploit, *frigus* cold, *littúsque* and the shore, *nemúsque* and a wood, & *and* *pignus* a pledge, *pectus* the breast, *pecus* cattle, *cum* *stercore* with dung, *tempus* time. *Robur* strength, *ebur* ivory, *femur* a thigh, *tantum* only *una* *vox* *lepus* the one word *lepus* an hare, *mascula* that's masculine. *Non pauca* in *us* many ending in *us* inflectunt *eris* make *eris*; *ceu* as *foedus* a covenant, *acusque* and a needle, *funus* a funeral, *onus* a burden, *genus* a family, & *and* *munus* a reward, *pondus* a weight, *latus* a side, *ulcus* an ulcer, *rudus* rubbish, *olus* pot-herbs, *cum* *sidere* with a constellation, *opus* a work, *cum* *viscere* with a bowel, *vellus* a fleece, & *and* *vulnus* a wound, *scelus* wickedness, *adde* add *Venus* the Goddess of Beauty; *pulvisque* and dust, *cinis* and ashes. *Verte* *ter* turn *ter* in *tris* into *tris*, *ut* as *accipiter* an hawk, & *ber* in *bris* and *ber* into *bris*, *ut* as *imber* a shower: *duo* *Græca* the two Greek Nouns *mater* a mother, *pater* a father,  
in

in tris into tris, cætera the rest, in eris into eris. Adjectivum in er an Adjective in er perdit e loses e si if excipias you except celer swift. O o accipit takes sibi to it self nis nis; sed post d g, but after d or g fit it is made inis inis, sic so flecte decline homo a man or woman, turbo a whirlwind, Apollo the God of Wisdom, quódque and a noun which exit ends in men in men, & and in cen in cen, & and gluten glue, pecten a Comb, pollen fine flower: sanguis blood; caro flesh carnis [makes] carnis. As os as os geminant doubles s; grus a crane, sus a sow, perdit loses s s; ut as as a pound weight makes assis, grus a crane makes gruis, sua consona their consonant duplat doubles se itself his in these far corn, fel gall, mel honey. Flecte quoque decline also hæc quinque these five [thus] senex an old man senis, nox night noctis, nix snow nivis, & and Jupiter Jupiter [the Heathen God of Heaven] Jovis, & and bos an ox bovis, adde add his to these iter a journey itineris, veluti as de prisco nomine from an ancient noun.

### Heteroclisis, Heteroclisis.

Variatio the varying Accidentium of the Accidents in Nominibus in Nouns.

Heteroclita vox an irregular word est is triplex threefold. Vox a word redundans sine redundant in the end. Deficiens defective casu in case, aut or numero in number. Varians varying sibi to itself flexum its declining.

### Redundantia, Redundants.

In Nominativo, In the Nominative.

Opulentia the copiousness linguæ of the tongue parturit brings forth multiplices fines many endings recti of the nominative case; ut as lanio, lanius a Butcher, sic so vespera, vesper the evening, segnitia, legnities sloth, honor, honos honour, rubor, rubedo redness, senectæ, senectus

*senectus old age. Græca Greek nouns mutata being changed Latinis to Latin ones geminant double sibi to themselves fines their endings: Delphin a Dolphin gignit begets delphinus a dolphin, sic so cassis an helmet begets cassida. Genitivus enim for the Genitive quar-tusque and the accusative remigrat pass again in rectum into the nominative. Substantiva Substantives geminant double finem the ending suis adjectivis of their adjectives, qualia such as [are] duo in us vel in is the two endings in us or in is bacillum [which] bacillum a staff, arma weapons, animus a mind, nervus a sinew, frænūque and a bridle, jugumque and a yoke, dede-runt have given nata sprung de se from themselves.*

### In Obliquis, In the Oblique Cases.

*Sunt etiam there are also nomina nouns geminantia doubling obliquos casus their oblique cases: Laurus a laurel in i in i raro us and sometimes in us, sic so pinus a pine-tree is flexa declined Maroni by Virgil. Quercus an oak in us in us, raro i and sometimes in i; colus a distaff, i gives i, sed but Tullius Tully dat u gives u. Jecur the liver jecinoris jecorisque gives jecinoris and jecoris. Propria proper names edita derived Græcis from the Greeks; queis to which singula exempla each example ministrant afford generalem formam a general declension. Atrides is & æ Atrides makes is and æ, Æ-neas Æneas facit makes aut am either am aut an or an. Thyestes Thyestes variat varies a simul e a and e quinto in the vocative, sextoque and in the Ablative. Theseus Theseus flectit declines se it self per ei aut eos by ei or eos, & and per eum aut ea by eum or ea. Chremesque and Chremes vult will have is & etis is and etis. Comicus the comick Author Terence es e will make it have es and e quinto in the vocative, Phyllis Phyllis duplicat doubles sibi to it self dis & dos dis and dos, dem & da dem and da, pluraliter in the plural number des aut*

aut das des or das. Dido Dido dat makes onis & us onis and us. Denique lastly Achilles Achilles vult ter dare will thrice give is & ei is and ei & contractè i and contracted i. Ultima forma the last way of declining placet pleases Græcis the Greeks, sed but prima the first Latinis the Latins. Etiam also flecte decline festa in lia feasts ending in lia lium lium, quandoque and sometimes liorum liorum. Dea a goddess, filia a daughter, nata a daughter, equa a mare, mula a she mule gaudent rejoice abus & is with abus and is. Flecte decline neutrum polysyllabon in ma a noun of the neuter gender of many syllables ending in ma matis matibus by matis matibus. Vox the word Deus God effert makes pluraliter in the plural number ii vel ei ii or ei iis vel eis iis or eis.

### Deficientia Casu, Deficients in Case.

#### Aptota, Aptotes.

Aptoton an Aptote manet remains uno fine in one ending per omnes casus through all the cases; pondo a pound weight, opus need, nequam naught, barbara vox a barbarous word, seu or technica vox a technical word tot so many, quot how many, & and cuncta numeralia all nouns of number à tribus from three ad centum to an hundred.

#### Monoptota, Monoptotes.

Monoptoton a Monoptote flectitur is declined contentum contented uno casu with one case; ut as nauci a nut-shell, inficias eo I deny it, redigóque and I reduce ad incitas to need; sic so ingratiis in spight of our teeth expes hopeless, duóque Græca and two Greek words, ergó for one's sake, dicísque and for fashion's sake. Simul also macte bravely done primo numero in the singular number, mactique and macti secundo in the plural. Quarta declinatio the fourth Declension dat gives multa many per u vel ui in u or ui.

#### Diptota,

## Diptota, Diptotes.

Diptota Diptotes sunt *are nomina nouns referentia rehearsing duos casus two cases; ut as tabi tabo corruption, spontis sponte of ones own accord, & and impetis violence vult will have impete, & and jugeris an acre vult will have sibi to itself jugere, & and verberis a stripe verbere, sed but hæc duo these two sunt are perfecta perfect secundo numero in the plural number. Suppetiæ aid & and nihil nothing & and dica a Process vult will addere add quartum an accusative recto to their Nominative.*

## Triptota, Triptotes.

Triptota Triptotes ferunt tres casus *have three cases; hæc these sub uno fine under one ending; fas right, ador wheat, & and volupe a pleasant thing, instar likeness, cæpe an onion, necesse, necessum need. Grates thanks, & and cete whales, & and tempe a Vale in Thessaly tantum only pluralia plurals. Flecte decline tantundem so much quarto in the accusative, tantidem so much secundo in the genitive. Pariter also debes you ought flectere to decline quid quarto quid in the accusative quî sexto quî in the ablative.*

## Tetraptota, Tetraptotes.

Hæc these tetraptota being tetraptotes carentia want casu recto the nominative case & and quinto the vocative: nempe to wit dapis dainties, ditionis government, opis help, frugisque and corn, precisque and prayer, & and pecudis cattle, sordis filthiness, vicis change; sana whole secundo ordine in the plural Number, & and vox a word in u ending in u est is orba deprived casu dandi of the dative case; & and sola flexa [is] only declined

*clined in us in us Poetis by the Poets; sed but deme except gelu frost pluralis the plural est is in usu in use. Mille a thousand eget wants secundo the genitive & and tertio the dative; sanum whole per cætera in the rest. Vox una the one word sui of himself eget wants recto the nominative & and quinto the vocative in utroque numero in both numbers. Plus more vult will have nec sextum neither the ablative nec dativum primos nor the dative singular.*

### Pentaptota, Pentaptotes.

*Vocabula words traduntur are set down defecta wanting quinto casu the vocative case; quod negat a negative, ut as nullus no one, quod percontatur an interrogative, ut as ecquis who; infinitum an indefinite, aliquis somebody, signum generalius a more universal sign omnis all. Pronomen a Pronoun, meus mine, & and nostras of our side, & and noster ours omiſſis being excepted. At but proba lectio the skilful reading veterum autorum of old authors suadet persuades contra otherwise.*

### Numero, In Numbers.

### Singularia, Singulars.

*Propria nomina proper names vix transcendunt scarce go beyond primum numerum the singular number, signa the signs individua naturæ of an inseperable nature; ut as Apollo the God of Wisdom, Diana the Goddess of the Woods. Item also nomen vitii a noun signifying any sort of vice aut or virtutis virtue polysyllabori that's of many syllables: sic so ferè commonly in as ia [those ending] in as or ia, ut as improbitas wickedness, prudentia wisdom: in esque and such as end in es quinta flexuræ of the fifth declension; ut as rabies rage; sed but*

but *resque* both a thing, *diesque* and a day *sunt* are *integra nomina* perfect nouns, *nec* neither *paucula* do a few *flectunt* decline *tres* similes *casus* three like cases *secundo numero* in the plural number, *ut* as *facies* a face, *aciesque* and an army in battle array. *Signa quoque* the signs also *humanæ ætatis* of human age, *juventa* youth, *senectus* old age: *aut* or *quot* as many as *sunt* are *signa* the signs *metalli* of metal in *um* ending in *um*, *qualiter* as *aurum* gold: *aut* or *fructus* of fruit *nati* è *terrâ* sprung out of the earth; *ut* as *cicer* an Italian pea: *aut* or *liquor* liquor, *ut* as *lac* milk.

### Pluralia, Plurals.

*Festa* the Feasts *Deum* of the Gods *contenta* are contented *tantum* only *secundo numero* with the plural number, *ut* as *Floralia* the Feasts of *Flora*; *sic* etiam so also *multa loca* many places, *ut* as *Athenæ* Athens. *Sed* but *duplex catalogus* the twofold catalogue *ministrat* affords *singula collecta nomina* a collection of all nouns *quæ* which *leguntur* are read *manca* defective *utrovis numero* in either number.

### Variantia, Varying.

### Flexum, The Declining.

*Sunt* there are *Heteroclita* *Heteroclites* *quæ* which *duntaxat* only *variant* vary *flexum* their declining. *Poetæ* the Poets *gaudent* rejoyce *variare* to change *i* vel *e* *i* or *e* *pro libitu* at their pleasure; *sicut* as in his in these *clavis* a key, *navis* a ship, *febrisque* and a fever, *cutisque* and skin. *Sic* etiam so also *occipiti cæco* *occipiti cæco* is read for *occipite*, *sic* so *de mare pleno* for *de mari pleno*. *Pauper* poor, *dives* rich, *sospes* safe *vult* will *dare* give *e sexto e* in the Ablative, *memor i* *memor* *mindful i*. *Id nomen quod comparat plurale a*

noun of the Comparative degree in the plural Number; & and memor mindful, & and vetus old, flectit declines secundos casus the genitive Cases in um in um: Lectio reading dat gives plura Adjectiva more Adjectives, à quibus in which i perit i is lost, ut sapientum as sapientum from sapiens wise.

Ista boum bobus these words boum bobus omittunt leave out medium u quod servit the servile letter u in the middle. Vis strength parit makes vires; & and vix scarcely inventa est is it found dativo primo in the dative singular.

### Genus, Gender.

Paucula a few variant change genus their gender cum numero with [their] number; altera others duplicant double them.

Vox the word dies a day nota communis is known to be common primo numero in the singular number, sola mascula only masculine secundo in the plural. Sal salt dicitur is esteemed mascula masculine, halec an herring foeminea feminine, & and uterque vox both words integra being perfect fruitur enjoy utroque numero both numbers: Sed but pro condimento [when put] for a seasoning est are neutra triptota neuter triptotes.

Hæc these words, pelagus the sea, virus poyson, vulgus the common people, mascula are masculines integra perfect primo numero in the singular number. Neutra being neuters triptota [are] triptotes, & and utrobique manca always defective secundo in the plural. Ut as carbasus sine linnen dat gives carbasa, sic so urbs Pergamus the City Troy, & and mons Taygetus the mount Taygetus; & and plura loca anomala more irregular places Græcæ gentis of the Greek Nation.

Cælum heaven postulat i requires i, si if vox sit plurima the word be of the plural number. Rastrum a rake, frænum a bridle, sibilus an hissing, & and jocus

*a jest, & and locus a place, præbent afford i vel a i or a. Hæc neutra these neuters, nundinum a fair & and hinc hence epulum a banquet, & and inde thence balneum a bath, & and illinc thence delictum delight, poscunt & require æ. Sed but vox balnea the word balnea est is in usu in use.*

*Et both penus victuals, & and specus a den usa [make] use of triplo genere three genders, utraque both est manca are defective. Una supellex the one word supellex household-stuff, fit becomes bis anomala twice irregular, in ætilis ætilia in ætilis ætilia. Vox the word domus an house est is quartæ formæ of the fourth Declension, pariterque and also secundæ of the second.*

Heterologa Heterologues, quæ which  
variant vary.

Significationem the Signification.

*Est there is vox a word quæ which mutat changes sensum its Signification cum numero with its Number, ceu nova as if it were a new one. Ut as rostrum a beak plur. a pulpit or place to plead in fortuna fortune or luck plur. riches, estates, facultas a power to do or speak, readiness plur. riches substance mos a manner or custom plur. good or ill manners, or behaviours, conditions, opis help, assistance plur. riches, greatness, empire, ædes a temple, plur. a house.*

Genus & Significationem, Gender and Signification.

*Nomen idem the same noun mutabile being changeable sensu in its signification, sæpe often solet is wont mutare to change genus its gender; ceu as calx a heel [is masculine] calx lime [is feminine] vas a vessel [is neuter] vas a surety [is masculine] stirps extraction or lineage [is feminine]*

*feminine*] stirps the stock or root of a tree [*is of the common gender*] acus a needle [*is feminine*] acus cbaſſ [*is neuter*] unio union, agreement [*is feminine*] unio a pearl [*is masculine*] ficus a fig or fig-tree [*is feminine*] ficus for a diſeaſe [*is masculine*.]

### Heteroſtoicha, Heteroſtoiches.

Simplex the Simple Noun mutat changes vocalem its vowel in composito nomine in the compound noun; ut as ars art makes inertia ſloth, caput the head, occiput the hinder part of the head: Lege read plura more his than theſe.

### Verbum, A Verb.

Verbum a Verb ſignificat ſignifies motum a motion cum vario tempore with a difference of time, & and copulat couples voces words; ſine quo without which eſt there is nulla ſententia no ſentence. Triplex litera three letters cum triplici ſenſu with a threefold ſignification diſtinguit diſtinguiſh Verbum a Verb; m character m is the mark Verbi ſubſtantivi of a Verb ſubſtantive. Sed but o rque o and r Adjectivi of a Verb Adjective, cui in which nomen a noun inhæret remains incluſum included.

Activum a Verb Active ſcitur is known mutabile changeable per o in o, Paſſivum a Paſſive or in or; Neutrum a Neuter perſtat remains immutabile unchangeable in o in o, Deponens a Deponent in or in or.

Sua ſignificatio their ſignification eſt is diſpar different pari fini to the like ending utriuſque of both; ſed but par flexio the ſame way of declining conjugat conjugates ambos pariles fines both the like endings. Caſus Caſe, Perſona Perſon, & and Numerus Number, communia are common Verbo to a Verb; Modus Mood, & and Tempus Tenſe ſunt are propria proper to it; motuſque and motion eſt is ſummus character the chief mark Verbi of

a Verb, five whether est it is actio action, five or est it is passio passion. Ut as Modus the Mood indigitat shews quali sensu in what signification motio the Motion sit is, sic so Tempus the Tense est is morula a little stop, quâ by which motio the motion Verbi of the Verb durat continues.

Quadrupla forma tantum four ways only ponit give discrimina difference modo to a Mood: Ostendit it shews, quod sit that there is motio a motion jubet it commands ut that sit there be motio a motion, dicit possibilem it speaks of a possibility: Ut infinitat numerum sic personam it is without Number and Person.

Tempora the Tenses primi ordinis of the first Order censentur are thought to be tria three, totque and as many secundi of the second: Ut as & both quod that which est is, & and quod that which fuit hath been, & and quod that which erit shall be: Sic so quod that which vix erat scarce was, fueratque and had been prius before, quodque and which fuerit shall be olim hereafter: Dicuntur they are called Præsens the Present, Perfectum the Perfect, moxque futurum and the sudden or [first Future:] Imperfectum the Imperfect, & and Plusperfectum the Plusperfect, postque Futurum and the after or [second Future.]

### Conjugatio Verbi, The Conjugation of the Verb.

Ferè commonly una eadem variatio one and the same variation conjugat conjugates omne verbum every Verb. Flexio enim for the declining triplex [is] threefold: Prima the first per criteria membra through the principal Parts or Tenses; proximaque and the next fit is made per modos through the Moods cum temporibus with the Tenses; tertiâque forma and the third Declension per tres personas is through the three Persons omni numero in every Number.

Verbum

Verbum Sum, *The Verb Sum.*

Verbum *the Verb* Sum I am, est is prius *first natura* in nature & and crebrius *very often* usu in use; & and commodat it helps out passivum tempus *the passive tense* utrique linguæ in each language. Tres fines *three endings*, i, m, vel o, i, m, or o, flectunt *decline* tempora *the tenses* extra præsens *besides the present* seu whether sit [it] be simplex verbum *an uncontracted verb* seu or contractile *contracted*:

Sum I am, cooptat *takes* membra *its parts* ex verbis fio, *ἔω, ῥέω*, from the Verbs fio, *ἔω, ῥέω*.

Participium *the Participle* ens being migrat *passes* in usum *into the use* solius nominis *of a noun only*; at but cum præposiō *with the Prepositions*, ab from præ before, interponit it puts in s medium *s in the middle*.

Verbum in o, *The Verb in o.*

Verbum simplex in o *an uncontracted Verb ending in o*, est is impurum *impure*, contractile *a contracted one* purum *pure*.

Analogia *the usual method* flectit *declines* omne incontractum verbum *every uncontracted Verb* per is by is. Triplex contractio *sola a three-fold Contraction only* variat *varies* brevem finem *is the short ending* is.

Extensio *the Contraction* format *forms* as ex ais *as from ais*, es ex eis *es from eis*, is ex iis *is from iis*,

Ratio Contrahendi, *The way of Contracting.*

I vel u i or u vel e or e silent are lost post a after a par contractio *the like contraction* post e after e. Similis *the like* perit is lost post i after i, vel either e nuda *e in the end*, vel or clausa ante re coming before re. Contrahe ao o contract *ao into o*, sed but aa e aa into e. Incontracta forma *the uncontracted form* siletur *is lost* exul

Romæ being banished Rome; ut as prius desueverat it had been disused before exul Athenis being banished Athens. Bis octo incontracta verba sixteen uncontracted Verbs in io ending in io tribracha being of three short syllables occurrunt are met with. Hæc these capio to take, cupio to desire, facio to make, fodio to dig, fugioque and to fly, & and jacio to cast, quatio to shake, rapio to snatch, sapio to be wise, parioque and to bring forth, atque and orior to spring, morior to die, gradior to walk, patior to suffer, duo prisca the two old Verbs lacio to allure, specio to behold, tantum only in compositis in the compounds; omnia all these flectunt decline tempus their tense in am aut ebam in am or ebam, aut or etiam unt also unt, per i by i salvum safe, ut as audio the Verb audio to hear. Pauca a few verbs gaudent rejoyce flectere as to decline as ex eo from eo, sed but plura more ex io from io.

### Formatio Temporum, The Forming of the Tenses.

Præsens the present tense est is Thema the Foundation totius systematis of the whole system, à quo from which duo summa the two chief tenses proximius fiunt are nearly made, omnia all the rest remotius more at a distance. Augmentum the augment est is duplex two-fold vel either temporis of quantity auctio being the increasing primæ vocalis of the first vowels vel or e syllabicum the syllable e cui consona præfit with a consonant going before it. Sic so ago to do vult will formare egi form egi, tendo to stretch out tetendi will have tetendi. Crebrò est usus there is often use augmenti syllabici of the augment of the syllable, vix scarcely Temporis of the Quantity. Quæque litera every letter fit is characteristica thematis the Characteristic of the present tense, nisi except f vel z or x; quæ which sæpe often fit is made in perfecto in the perfect tense, s, u, x, s, u, x. O facit ebam O makes ebam imperfecto in the imperfect tense, facitque

facitque am and makes am futuro in the future. Sed but a aut e contractum a or e contracted postulat sibi requires to it self bam & bo bam and bo.

Formatio Perfecti verisimilima, The most likely way of forming the Perfect Tense.

Perfectum the Perfect bene creatur is very well formed de fine from the end præsentis of the present. Ex o from o fit i is made i tria three indunt put in servile u a servile u vocalibus between their vowels; scilicet to wit ex ao, ai, from ao, ai, avi provenit avi comes; ex io, ii, from io, ii, comes ivi; ex eo, ei, from eo, ei, fit ui is made ui. Contrà on the other hand sententia vulgi the common opinion imperat commands [us] ducere tempus to derive the tense ex casu contracto from the contracted case.

Popularis, The Common Way.

O mutatur in i o is changed into i, contractum o contracted o transit in avi passes into avi, effer eo make eo per ui by ui, sed but rursus again fac io turn io in ivi into ivi. Perfectum primogenitum the first perfect tense format forms bis duo tempora four tenses sibi to it self; triplex præteritum three perfects unumque futurum and one future, ut as ex i from i eram vel erim vel ero [comes] eram or erim or ero simul also isse vel issem isse or issem.

Verbum in or, the Verb in or.

R fert R brings activa tempora the active tenses in passivam vocem to the passive voice. O fit or o is made or, & m, r, and m, r, & and mandans modus the imperative mood accipit re takes re. Infinitus the Infinitive vertit e turns e in i into i; trudit it thrusts er de simplice er out of the uncontracted Verb.

Personæ

Personæ Activæ, *The Active Persons.*

Tripla litera o, m, i, *three letters o, m, i, bene format cleverly form tres personas the three persons.* O bene flectit *o rightly declines* s, t, mus, tis, s, t, mus, tis, per i *by i, sed but -nt -nt per u by u.* Vocalis *the vowel ante o [that went] before o adhæret keeps propria [as] proper contractis to the contracted Verbs.* Litera *the letter prævia m going before m flectit declines,* s, t, mus, tis, nt. I capit *sti i takes sti pro s for s, tis pro tis stis for tis, eruntq; pro unt and erunt for unt.* Futurum *the Future vult will formare form personas the persons ex a per e from a by e.*

Personæ Passivæ, *The Passive Persons.*

Activum Schema *the form of the active voice refingit makes fines passivas the passive terminations.* Is vertitur *Is is turned per eris vel ere into eris or ere, & ubique and always t per tur t into tur: mus per mur mus into mur; tisque per mini and tis into mini or usum est or makes use of his finibus these terminations.* Sed but ar & er ar and er format ris, tur, *forms ris and tur, & and cætera the rest pari ordine in the like method; quàm facilem flexum how easy a declining paucula monosyllaba do a few monosyllables expediunt make.*

Verbum Deponens, *A Verb Deponent.*

Paradigma latinum *the latin Paradigm est non aliud is just the same quàm passivum as the passive one cum duobus participiis with two participles in utraque voce in both voices.* Veteres *old authors sæpe solent are often wont inducere to bring in passivum sensum a passive signification, præcipuè chiefly participio in the participle: idque and that is cautè imitabile to be cautiously imitated.*  
Hete-

Heterostoichia Verbi    *The Irregularity of the*  
 simplicis in per-        *uncontracted Verb in*  
 fecto.                      *the perfect Tense.*

Consona a Consonant mutatur is changed, go, &to  
 vel ho, go, &to or ho, vertitur is turned in xi into xi,  
 quibus to which junge join coquo to boil, dico to speak,  
 duco to lead, struo to build, fluo to flow, vivo to live.  
 Deme except, lego to read legi. Tria three, spargo to  
 sprinkle, mergo to sink, tergo to wipe; sed but octo  
 eight, claudio to shut, lædo to hurt, ludo to play, plaudo  
 to clap hands, divido to divide, rado to shave, rodo to  
 gnaw, trudo to thrust, solent are wont reddere to change  
 go vel do go or do per si into si. Mitto to send [makes] misi.  
 Uro to burn, gero to bear, cedo to yield, premo to press,  
 geminant s double s. Po fit psi po is made psi, & and  
 duo two, nubo to marry, scribo to write, & and qua-  
 tuor in mo four ending in mo, como to kemb, demo to  
 take away, promo to draw, sumo to take, malunt fle-  
 ctere had rather be declined ita so. Sco, no, faciunt vi,  
 sco, no, make vi, ut as nosco to know novi, sino to  
 permit sivi. Sperno to despise solet is wont poscere  
 to require sibi to it self spreui, sterno to strike down  
 stravi. Hæc pauca perfecta these few perfects mutant  
 change supremam vocalem i their last vowel i. I fit ui  
 I is made ui post simplex l after single l, pariter also  
 fremo to make a noise, pinso to bake, sterto to snort,  
 gemo to groan, strepo to burstle, texo to weave, tremo  
 to tremble, vomo to vomit, bene formant rightly make  
 ui. Pono to put vult will poscere require posui, gigno  
 beget[vult will have]genui à geno genui from geno. Et  
 and rapio to snatch, sapio to be wise vult will habere  
 have ui, & and meto to reap messui. Hæc these Verbs  
 accerso to go to call any one, capesso to take, lacecco to  
 provoke, & and cupio to desire, peto to ask, pariunt  
 iui make iui, quero to seek quæsiui, tero to wear trivi.  
 Consona

Consona a Consonant sæpe perit is often lost, prima vocalis the first vowel novatur is renewed, fundo to cleave, fundo to pour out, linguo to leave, scindo to cut, vinco to conquer, perdit lose suum n their n; rumpo to break, m [loses] m. Frango to break vult will reddere make fregi. Quin & and moreover ago to deal, capio to take, facio to do, jacio to cast parit e ex a produce e from a. Hic here multa Verba many Verbs gaudent rejoyce geminare to double duas priores their two former Letters; qualia such as sunt are hæc these; curro to run, posco to require, pendo to weigh, tendo to stretch out; disco to learn, s dempto s being taken away, pungo to prick n n [being lost.] Septem seven adhibent e take e; cado to fall, cædo to beat, cano to sing cum i medio with i in the middle, tango to touch vult will have tetigi, fallo to deceive, pario to bring forth cum e medio with e in the middle, pello to drive dat gives pepuli. Dupla syllaba the doubled syllable rarò negligitur is seldom neglected, ut as tendi retia I have laid the net. Sisto stiti to make to stand retrahit s draws back s, versum in t being turned into t, velut as ex sto from sto to stand.

### Verbi Contracti, Of a Contracted Verb.

Plurima very many contractæ formæ of a contracted Conjugation, gaudent rejoyce uti to use simplice the uncontracted one; ex ao contracto from contracted ao, lavo to wash dat giveth lavi, & and juvo to help gives juvi. At bat crepo to crack, domo to tame, frico to rub, mico to shine, seco to cut, vult will have ui, sic so sono to sound, tono to thunder, veto to forbid. Sed but consona the Consonant reperita being repeated in his verbis in these Verbs, do to give, sto to stand, format makes dedique both dedi, stetique and steti. Ex eo from ea veo fit vi veo is made vi, fleo to weep, vel or neo to spin, pariturit produce evi, prandeo to dine, vel or sedeo to sit, video to see, vertunt turn deo per di deo into di, pendeo

deo to hang vult will habere have pependi, mordeo-  
que and to bite momordi, spondeo to betroth vult will  
habere have spopondi, tondeoque and to shave to-  
tondi. Consona the Consonant mutat se changes it self,  
ut as geo impurum geo after a consonant cadit in si is tur-  
ned into si. Augeo to increase, frigeo to be cold, luceo to  
shine, lugeo to mourn, flectitur are declined in xi into xi,  
ardeo to burn, rideo to laugh, suadeo to persuade,  
amant love vertere to turn deo per si deo into si: Et  
also hæreo to stick, hæsi, mulceo to assuage multi, tor-  
queo to wrest torfi, maneo to tarry vult will flectere de-  
cline mansi, jubeo to command jussi. Ex io from io i  
perditur i is lost, ut as venio to come format sibi makes  
it self veni; impurum cio cio after a consonant fit si  
is made si, sed but post n after n cio fit xi cio is made  
xi. Item also haurio to draw hausi, sentio to per-  
ceive sensi, sepio to hedge sepsi, amicio to cloath  
amicui, salio salto to dance dat gives salii.

Heterostoichia The-  
matis in Compo-  
sito.

The changing of the  
Letters of the simple  
Verb in the compound.

Vocalis a the Vowel a mutatur is changed quam mul-  
tis in very many Verbs in e into e carpo to crop, etiam  
also fallo to deceive, scando to climb, spargo to sprin-  
kle, pario to bring forth, patro to commit, capto to  
catch, damno to condemn, sacro to dedicate, jacto to  
boast, lacto to give suck, tracto to handle, arceo to  
drive away, farcio to stuff, partior to divide, gradior  
to go step by step, & and prisca duo the two old Verbs,  
cando cando, fatiscor to be weary. Juro to swear vult  
will dare give deiero to take a solemn Oath, pejero to  
for swear, sic so halo to breathe, anhelio to breathe short;  
mando mandas to command vult will dare give com-  
mendo to commend, patior to suffer, perpetior to abide.  
Etiam also prima vocalis the first Vowel thematis of the  
Present

Present Tense mutat se per i is turned into i; cædo to kill, lædo to hurt, quæro to seek, cado to fall, rapiō to snatch, cano to sing, tango to touch, & and sapio to be wise; statuo to appoint, atque and egeo to want; lateo to lie hid, taceōque and to hold ones peace, & and teneo to possess, & and salio to leap, atque and habeo to have, si if unum the one Verb posthabeo to set less by demitur is excepted; Sed but unum the one Verb displiceo to displease à placeo from placeo to please additur is added, Omnia hæc all these Verbs ago to do, emo to buy, capio to take, frango to break, jacio to cast, premo to press, pango to joyn, atque and rego to rule; sedeo to sit, & and prisca the old Verbs, lacio to entice, specio to behold; & and fateor to confess; & and facio to do, cum Præposito with a Preposition; mutant change primam vocalem the first Vowel thematis of the present Tense, non perfecti not of the perfect per i by i. Adde add lego to read; si if per by, præ before, re re, sub under, aut trans or over, non præeat don't go before. Aufer except composita [these] compounds ab his from these, supersedeo to leave off, coemoque and to buy up Commodities, circumago to turn about, dego to pass, perago to perform, satago to do ones business; oppango to fasten, circumpango to plant round, depango to set in the ground, repango to plant or graff. Pergo to go on, surgo to rise, abjiciunt cast away syllabicum re the Syllable re thematis of the present Tense. Composita the Compounds à calco from calco to kick, salto to dance variant a per u turn a into u. Sed but ex causo those from causo to cause, quatio to shake, lavo to wash, claudio to shut, excludunt a cast out a: Facta those made ex plaudo from plaudo to clap hands, malunt had rather reddere turn diphthongum the Diphthong per o into o: At but relavo to wash over again, applaudo to approve retinent retain sibi to themselves usum the Custom simplicis of the simple Verb.

Here;

Heterostoichia perfecti *The Irregularity of the*  
in Composito. *Perfect in the Compound.*

Geminatio the doubling simplicis verbi of the simple Verb perit is lost in composita forma in the compounded Form: exceptis those being excepted, quæ which creantur are sprung à disco from disco to learn, posco from posco to require. Compositum à cano the Compound from cano to sing flectit se per ui declines it self by ui uti as concino to sing in Consort. Sic so compesco to pasture together & and dispesco to drive Beasts from Pasture à simplice pasco from the simple Verb pasco to feed in ui make their perfect in ui. Compōta the Compounds à pungo from pungo to prick solent are wont adsciscere to get punxi. Sic so à lego from lego to read, intelligo to understand, diligo to love, negligo to neglect lexi make lexi. A do from do to give, flecte didi decline didi quasi as if fuerit it were formula simplex the simple way of declining: Præterquam except venundo to sell, pessundo to overthrow, circundo to encompass, satisfido to put in sufficient Surety: Abscondo to hide facit makes abscondi; natâque and Verbs sprung à sto from sto to stand stiti [make] stiti.

Infinitivi simplicis & *Of the Infinitive simple*  
compositi. *and compound.*

Infinitus modus the Infinitive Mood ex orior from orior to spring up flectitur is declined in iri in iri.

Heteroclisis Verbi, *The Irregularity of the Verb.*

Verba Redundantia, *Verbs Redundant.*

In Præsenti, *In the Present Tense.*

Verba eadem *Verbs of the same signification non uno*  
*sine with different endings ut sunt such as are strideo,*  
*strido*

*strido to make a noise. Plura more Verbs referunt unam formam are writ after the same manner contraria sensu [tbo'] different in Signification; Fundo to pour out or build; lego to read, or to send as an Embassador; mando to eat, or command; dico to speak or dedicate, conjugat conjugate aut is aut as either is or as.*

### In Perfecto, In the Perfect.

*Plura Perfecta very many Perfect Tenses visa seem creati to be formed ex uno verbo from one Verb; lini, livi, levi; à lino [are made] from lino to daub pepigi fit is made à pango paciscor from pango [when it signifies the same as] paciscor to make a bargain; pegi [is made] pro jungo [when it is put] for jungo to join; panxi [is made] pro cano [when it is put] for cano to sing. Flecte decline sero pono, sero [when it signifies] to put serui, sero semino sero [when it signifies] to plant sevi. Etiam also simplex perfectum one perfect Tense visum seems [to come] ex verbo duplici from two Verbs; mulceo to assuage, mulgeo to milk [make] mulxi; fulgeo to shine, fulcio to prop [make] fulsi; luceo to shine, lugeo to mourn [make] luxi; pendeo to hang, pendo to weigh [make] pependi. Non pauca Anomala not a few irregular Verbs patiuntur admit of Analogam formam a regular way of declining; nempe to wit lavo to wash interdum sometimes facit makes lavavi, fancio to establish -civi: contractum the contracted Verb potior to enjoy legitur is read sub simplice forma in an uncontracted conjugation; utpote as, Mars potitur Mars enjoys: Nos we poteremur should enjoy te thee Achille o Achilles.*

*Compositum the compound à pario from pario to bring forth flectit declines perfectum its perfect perui by perui ex contracto ordine according to the conjugation of the contracted Verbs. Sed but -com, -re when compounded with com or re format it makes its perfect peri*

peri & both Thema the simple [verb] compositum-que and the compound recedunt are contrary à Canone to the Rule. Defende defend Latinum Idioma the Latin Idiom Archaismo linguæ from the antient way of speaking; parsi vetus forma parsi is the old method, sed but peperci est in usu peperci is generally used parco from parco to spare. Est mos it is the Custom affingere to add passivum [a perfect] passive activo perfecto to a perfect active; ut as juro to swear [bath] juravi, juratus sum, prandeo to dine prandi, pransus sum; sic so plura verbalia there are more Verbals hujus sortis of this kind. Sed but significatio the signification utri-que præterito of each perfect est is dispar different. Ac but à libet from libet it liketh libuit libitum, & and licuit licitumque licuit and licitum à licet from licet it is lawful; & and piguit pigitum piguit pigitum from piget it irketh; puduit puditumque and puduit puditum from pudet to be ashamed; & tæduit pertæsum and tæduit pertæsum from tædet it wearieth: Vox utraque both Words uno sensu in one signification.

### In Infinitivo, In the Infinitive.

Morior to die dat gives plerumque for the most part mori, quandoque and sometimes moriri.

### Composita Redundantia, Redundant Compounds.

#### In Præsenti, In the Present Tense.

Flexio the declining compositi of the compound interdum novatur is sometimes changed cum fine with the end; à specio from specio to behold spicio & spicor [is made] spicio and spicor; à plecto from plecto to punish ector & exor ector and exor.

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## In Perfecto, In the Perfect.

Compositum à plico the Compound from plico to fold up quod which neque sub, re, neither sub, re, neque nor nomen a noun præit goes before flectit ui aut avi makes ui or avi, sic so flecte decline increpo to chide, discrepo to disagree, filii filiique filii and filii veniunt come à salio salto from salio to dance. Velli & vulsi velli and vulsi, à vello from vello to pluck; xique, xique, both xi and xui ànecto fromnecto to knit; curro to run, ex, de, præ, [when compounded of] ex, de, or præ, dat curri, cucurrique gives curri and cucurri. Oleo to smell, ad, re, sub, ob, per, in, ex, [compounded of] ad, re, sub, ob, per, in, ex, dat ui gives ui simul evi also evi: at but per, in, ex [when compounded of] per, in, ex parcè dat ui it seldom makes ui, ob, re, sub, [compounded of] ob, re, sub parcè dat it seldom makes evi.

## Verba Defectiva, Defective Verbs.

Themata quorum Com- Simple Verbs whose Com-  
posita in usu sunt. pounds are in use.

Fendo to be angry, gruo to cruncle like a Crane, nuo to nod, stinguo to extinguish, fligo to rout, sidero to blast, stauro to make a new, & and clino to bend, futo to confute, rito rito, stino stino, rapino to pollute, fligo to prick, fragor to bend, niveo to be white like snow, futio to pour out quæque and those which fiunt are made ex nomine of a noun, Retio to take in a net, item also pedio to stamp with the foot, rudio to make a noise like any living creature, græca the Greek Verbs buo to fill vel or duo to enter; simplice neglecto the simple Verb being neglected compostum their compound est is crebrius very often usu in use. Formatio the forming compositi of the compound dispar is different à themate insueti from the simple not used; à lacio from lacio to exercise lexi, elicio to strike out elicui; à leo from leo to anoint

*anoint levi, à specio from specio to behold spexi; à cumbo from cumbo to lie down cubui: à pleo from pleo to fill plevi, cello to beat habet hath cellui, solum only percello to smite through dat giveth culi.*

### Perfecta, Perfects.

*Meio to make water, tollo to take away, furo to rage, vergo to decline, ambigo to surround, neutrum the neuter sisto to make to stand; renideo to shine, polleo to be able, strideo to crush; & and ferio to smite, fugiunt refuse perfectum the perfect tense. Inceptivum an Inceptive in sco ending in sco sic so glisco to glister, fatisco to chink: & and meditativum a meditative; nisi unless parturio to be in labour, esurióque and to be hungry. Sic so liquor to melt, medeor to heal, ringor to grin, vescor to feed, reminiscor to remember: Queis to which putà suppose usus the use participii perfecti of the Participle Perfect deficit is wanting. Compósta the compounds fruuntur enjoy perfecto the perfect tense quo which thema the simple verb mutilum est is deprived of. Cerno to behold vult will make crevi; quatio to shake vult will dare make sibi it self cussi; tundo to knock down tudi, vado to go vasi, temno quoque temno also to despise tempshi, sorbeo to sup, ui, [makes] ui simul also si if vis you will præponere ab put ab before it sorpsi it makes sorpsi.*

Verba Anomala, five	Irregular Verbs, or such
Varientia Perfe-	as vary their Perfect
ctum.	Tense.

*Quædam etiam some verbs also accipiunt take formam the formation perfecti of their perfect ab alienâ origine from a foreign original, soleo to be wont makes solitus sum, audeo to dare ausus sum mœreo to be sad mœstus sum, gaudeo to rejoyce gavisus sum, fido to trust fisis sum, nec neither habent have they passivum*

*the passive voice, nec nor perfectum activum a perfect active unde from whence creentur they may be formed; neque enim for neither fidor fidive leguntur are fidor or fidi read.*

Heteroclita varii Generis.

Irregular Verbs of divers Sorts.

*Est there is Speciale Heterocliton a special Heteroclite in communi usu in common use. Paucula a few sunt are Monochrona of one Tense, & and paucula a few Monoprosopa of one Person. Possum I am able, malo I had rather, volo I am willing, nolo I am unwilling, queo I can, eo I go, fero I bear, fio I am made coepi I begin, odi I hate, memini I remember, quaeso I pray, inquam & aio I say, explicat it explaineth, incipit he begins, salve God save, & and ave all hail, ausim I dare; hæc these non subdita are not subject fræno to the restraint carminis of a verse, nec nor compescenda to be confined in ligantes canones within binding rules. Sed but Typus the Paradigm describit disposes singula each in proprias Classes in their proper places. Omne præfens every present tense variabile being changeable gaudet suo flexu takes its own declining; finis in o m i the endings in o m i conjugat hæc decline these, ut as analogæ verba regular Verbs.*

Possum, To be able.

*Possum to be able à sum [comes] from the verb sum I am cum voce with the word potis able; cui fine resecto whose ending being cut off t manet t remains cum vocali with the vowel; transit it passes in s into s cum pare with the like. Syncope Syncope vult will semper tollere always take away f medium f in the middle; bis t twice t.*

Volo.

Volo *To be willing*, Nolo *To be unwilling*,  
Malo *To be more willing*.

*Syncopa singula Syncope in the singular number diminuit lessens binas personas two Persons thematis of the present Tense, & and Syncope pluralis Syncope in the plural unam one: simul also Antithesis Antithesis infert puts in u tribus u in three Persons: tria membra three parts simillima being very like one another videntur seem flectere to decline themselves ceu as sum I am nempe to wit, velim sim, vellem effem, velle esse. Nolo I am unwilling mandat has an Imperative Mood volo I am willing, malo I had rather recusant refuse mandare to have an Imperative Mood.*

Eo *to go*. Queo *I can*.

*Eo to go, queo I can, formant make tot tempora as many tenses quot habent as they have, velut as audio to hear.*

*Iens the participle iens going flectit sibi euntis makes [its genitive] euntis; sed but ab ambio the participle from ambio to encompass, flectit ientis makes ientis. Sic so itus breviatur itus is made short, sed but itus ab ambio itus from ambio to go about tenditur is made long. Eo to go format sibi forms to itself compositum a compound ex passivo ordine in the passive Voice. Compositum the Compound nequeo I cannot, & and priscus autor an antient Author dat gives plura more tenses his than these.*

Fero *to suffer*.

*Perfectum the Perfect cognataque tempora and the Tenses that are of kin to it, fiunt are made à tulo from tulo: i sic e i and also e breves when short peribunt will be lost, post r after r, m non sectante m not following them.*

## Fio to become.

*Fio to become* supplet *supplies vicem* the place desueti simplicis *facior* of the old uncompounded verb *facior* per tempora through its tenses, aut or *Compositi* of the compound, non ex præposito not made of a preposition. At *facior* but *facior* præbet affords per participium by its Participle tria mutua three borrowed tenses: Et and compositum the Compound cum præposito of a preposition est is sanum perfect in omni tempore in every Tense.

## Edo to eat.

*Analogum Edo* the regular verb *Edo to eat* sumit takes sibi to itself es & est es and est, essem esse vel estur essem esse or estur. For vel dor for or dor nisi unless compositum compounded, ambo both sprete being despised, silentur are out of use. Adde etiam add also hæc monosyllaba trunca these Monosyllables cut short, dic, duc, fac, fer, dic, duc, fac, fer.

## Verbum Impersonale, A Verb Impersonal.

*Tertia singula* the third Person singular solum only inflectit declines verbum impersonale a verb impersonal; tamen yet una that one cohæret agrees omnibus personis with all Persons. *Tertia pluralis* the third Person plural olim congruit formerly agreed cum nomine with a Noun. Activum an Active fungitur usu neutro aut passivo serves for a neuter or passive. Neutrum a Neuter [fungitur usu] passivo [serves] for a Passive, ceu as confert it profiteth, fertur it is reported, & and itur he is gone.

## Participium, A Participle.

*Participium* a Participle est is genere in gender & and casu in case quasi like flexile nomen a declinable Noun.  
Habet

Habet it has motum *motion* à verbo *from the Verb*, cum usu *with the use* varii temporis *of a different Tense*. Sunt duo *there are two* utriusque vocis *of each Voice*; unum futurum *one future* utrinque *on both parts*. Sed but Actio *Action* novit owns præsens *the present tense*, Passio *Passion* perfectum *the perfect*. Participium præsens *the Participle present* creatur *is made* de fine *from the ending* Thematis *of the present tense of the verb*. O parit ens *o makes ens*; sed but ao out eo contractè *ao or eo contracted* parit ans ens *makes ans or ens*: io format sibi iens *io forms to itself iens*; præsens *the present* facit *makes* inde thence futurum passivum *the future passive* in dus *in dus*, s facto dus *s being made dus*, ut as amans *loving* makes amandus *to be loved*. Perfectum *the perfect* verbi activi *of the Verb active* format forms duo cætera *the two other Tenses*; scilicet *to wit*, perfectum in tus *the perfect in tus*, futurumque in turus *and the future in turus*. Sunt *there are some* Participles orta sprung ab origine *from the original* verbi neutrius *of a Verb neuter* in dus & in tus [*ending*] in dus and in tus.

Supinum *let the supine* barbara vox *a barbarous word* Grammaticæ *of Grammar*, cognita *known* nullis linguis *in no languages*, sola non intellecta *the only* [*word*] not understood Latinis *by the Latins* quibus *by whom* legitur *it is read* [*or made use of*] nil aliud [*and*] nothing else quàm but nomen a Noun ortum *proceeding* de stemmate *from the root* verbi *of a verb*, aliquando excidat *at last fall* è manibus *out of the hands* puerorum *of boys*.

Neve *neither* opus [*is there*] need argumentis *of arguments* ablegare *to banish* Supinum *the Supine* à spatiis *from the large Territories* verbi *of the Verb*, ad pœmeria *to the Inclosures* Substantivi *of the Substantive*.

Elleipsis *the leaving out* Præpositi *of the Preposition*, & and lex *the rule* Derivatorum *of Derivatives*, amovet *sets aside* id that demissum *being transmitted* down traduce *by tradition*, temerèque receptum *and rashly received* per ora *by word of mouth*; ut as eo I go spe-

*statum to see, revertorque and I am returned venatu from hunting. Utraque Phrasis each Phrase orba is deprived præposito of its preposition. Quin but eo I go spectatum ludos to see Plays, quasi apud Plautum as [it is] in Plautus, spectatio the beholding of ludos Plays. Nec neither est is there modus Mood, nec nor tempus Tense, in hoc in this, nec nor copula a coupling vocum of words in contexto sermone in a speech thus made up. Hæc tria signacula these [are] the three signs verbi of a Verb.*

**Formatio Participii**    *The Forming of the Participle in tus.*

*I i fit is made tus tus, u dempto u being taken away, a redit a returns, est there is nulla geminatio no doubling. Ici I have struck [makes] ictus stricken; scivi I have known scitus known; tetigi quoque also tetigi I have touched tactus touched.*

*G, qu, x prope tus, G, qu, x near tus, migrat in c pass into c, uti as legi I have read lectus read.*

*V x serva the servile Letters, v, x perit are lost, radix the radical ones manet remain; ut as caveo I take heed, cautus careful; texo I weave textus woven: Radix the radical Letter perit is lost in moveo to move, voveo to vow, juvo to help, sic in foveo so in foveo to cherish.*

**Heterostoichia Participii.**    *The changing of a Letter in the Participle.*

*Interdum sometimes postrema consona the last Consonant Participii of the Participle novatur is renewed. Di, li, ri vel si, Di, li, ri or si, formant sus make sus: Quinque five duplant s double s; nempe to wit, fidi I have cleav'd, fodi I have dug, misi I have sent, sedi I have sat, scidique and I have cut.*

*Regula the Rule dat gives partus brought forth à peperi*

peri from peperī I have brought forth, item also pulsus driven à pepuli from pepuli I have driven. Si post p si after p format tus makes tus; sic so rus fit tus is made ab uro from uro to burn, gero to behave, sic so indulgeo to indulge, torqueo to wrest, fulcio to prop, sarcio to stuff, sarcio to patch. Fingo to feign, mingo to make water, pingo to paint, stringo to strain, rejiciunt n cast away n.

Figo to fasten, fluo to flow, xus [make] xus; sic so omnia all nata ex eto xi, sprung from eto xi, formant make themselves. Interdum sometimes penultima syllaba the last syllable but one mutat changes vocalem its vowel, itus venit ex ui itus comes from ui; ut as domo to tame domitus.

Sed but Regula princeps the principal Rule excludit excepts rapio to snatch, occulo to hide, consulo to consult, texo to weave, fricóque and frico to rub, atque and seco to cut; doceo to teach, teneo to obtain, amicio to cloath, salióque and salio to leap. Verto to turn vult will reddere make versus turned, pasco to feed pastus fed haurio to draw vult will flectere decline haustus drawn, torreo to roast vult will have tostus roasted, colo to till vult will have cultus tilled, emo to buy emptus bought, sepelióque and sepelio to bury sepultus buried; dóque and do to give datus given, sistóque and sisto to make to stand status fixed; sic & so also fero to suffer latus suffered.

### Formatio Participii    The Forming of the Compound Participle. Compositi.

Compositum a Compound reponit places sua perfecta its Participle perfect sic ut like as simplex the simple Verb; inspergo to sprinkle solet is wont dare to give inspersus sprinkled, ut as spargo to scatter sparsus scattered, inficio to infect bene format rightly makes infeci I have infected, simul also infectus infected.

Hetero-

Heterostoichia Par- *The changing of a Letter in*  
 ticipii Compositi. *the Compounded Participle.*

Hæc *these words creata derived* ab ago from ago to do, frango to break, pango to join, vel or tango to touch, optant wish for vocalem the vowel simplicis of their simple Verb diversam different à propria from their own proper one ; à facio the compound from facio to do nisi unless ubi when præpositio a Preposition antelocetur is placed before it. Flecte didi, sevi, stiti decline didi, sevi, stiti, nata derived ex do from do to give, sero to plant, sto to stand itus by itus, nosco to know edit pariter brings forth also duo two cognitus known agnitus acknowledged per i by i. Hæc *these* cano to sing, rapio to snatch, tepeo to hold mutant change vocalem i the Vowel i per e into e : At but salio to leap vult will formare sultus make sultus, & and adolesco to grow ripe adultus grown to full Age. Et and eneco to kill enectus [makes its Participle] enectus killed sed but neco to slay [makes] necatus slain.

Participium Hetero- *An Heteroclite Parti-*  
 clitum, *ciple.*

Redundans, Redundant.

Duplex Participium two Participles fit are made de simplice perfecto from one perfect ; uti as miscui I have mixed mistus vel or mixtus mixt ; alo to nourish altus alitúsque makes altus and alitus nourished ; tendo to stretch vult will [have] tensus, tentus stretched ; pando to open vult will flectere decline pansus, passus opened ; pinso to bake vult will dare give pistus, pinus, pinsitus baked ; & and sevi I have planted dare [will] give satus planted, & and serui I have put serus put. Compositum à sto the Compound from sto to stand staturus meliúsque stiturus [makes] staturus and better

*better stiturus. Tundo to knock down tusus in compo-*  
*sitis makes tusus in the Compounds; retundóque and to*  
*blunt congeminat tunsus adds also tunsus; & and pli-*  
*co to fold facit makes explicitus explicatúsq; explicitus*  
*and explicatus unfolded. Verba in uo & vo Verbs in*  
*uo and vo tendunt ūtus make ūtus long; sed but ruo to*  
*rush dat gives ūtus breve ūtus short: pariter also cītus*  
*manat cītus short eometh à cieo from cieo to move: cī-*  
*tus à cio cītus from cio is long. Cello to beat vult will*  
*mittere make celsus celsus ab ui from [the perfect] in uir*  
*sed but cullus cullus ab i [from its perfect] in i.*

### Deficiens, Deficient.

Participium unum *one Participle* fit is made de plu-  
 ribus perfectis *from more perfects* profectum *when co-*  
 ming de livi *from livi* I have daubed, pegi I have join-  
 ed, punxi I have pricked, vultique *and* I have plucked.  
 Quot *as many as* manca *are deprived* perfecto tempore  
 activo *of the perfect tense active*, tot so many *[are*  
*deprived]* part'icipio *of these [perfect] Participles.* Hæc  
 & *these also habentia having perfectum activum tem-*  
 pus *the perfect tense active; qualia such as* disco *to learn,*  
 lambo *to lick, rudo to bray, sterto to snort, tremóque*  
*and tremo to tremble, posco to require, volo to be wil-*  
*ling, malo to be more willing, nolo to be unwilling, me-*  
*tuo to fear, scabo to scratch, parco to spare, & and*  
*sapio to be wise, strido to make a noise, salióque and*  
*salio to leap, & and gestio to leap for joy. Junge add*  
*[to these] verba in eo verbs in eo, ut as timeo to fear,*  
*non paucula not a few activo sensu of an active sig-*  
*nification, omnia neutra all neuters velut as jaceo to*  
*lie. Compōsta [these] Compounds; refello to disprove,*  
*compesco to pasture together, dispesco to drive beasts*  
*from pasture, incesso to approach, respuo to refuse dego*  
*to lead, & and satago to be busy about a thing. Prisca*  
*duo the two old Verbs* gruo *to crunckle like a Crane, nuo*

to *nod*, & *and simplex the simple Verb arceo to drive away*, non ita compositum but not the compound of it. *Hæc cautela this caution digna is worthy notatu of observation*; multa many creant make futurum a future [participle] quæ which sunt are cassa deprived perfecto of a perfect one, ut as cado to fall facit casurus makes casurus, & *and valeo to be in health valiturus makes valiturus*. Cave take heed ne least accipias you take factum [a Word] made de nomine from a Noun, vel or omne ortum every one derived à verbo from a Verb pro participio for a Participle; quale such as senatus the Senate à sene from Senex an old Man; vel or substantivum the Substantive cantus a Song, natum sprung à cano from cano to sing.

### Varians Varying,

#### Perfectum the Perfect.

*Hæc these [verbs] variant vary [their Participles] plus minus more or less, dissona differing communi formæ from the usual method, labor to slide, vult will reddere lapsus make lapsus, patior to suffer passus, gradiórque and gradior to walk vult will have gressus, paritérque and also fatiscor to be weary fessus, & and metior to measure postulat requires sibi to itself mensus, & and utor to use usus; paciscor to make a bargain vult will dare give pactus, nanciscor to get nactus, & and obliviscor to forget oblitus, & and ulciscor to revenge ultus. Junge join queror to complain questus, junge join proficiscor to go profectus: Adde add à loquor from loquor to speak locutus, & and adde add secutus secutus having followed à sequor from sequor to follow, & and ratus ratus having thought à reor from reor to suppose, & and expertus having awakened expergiscor [from] expergiscor to awake misertúsque and misertus having pitied miseror [from] miseror to pity, & and commentus commentus having devised comminiscor [from] comminiscor*

*miniscor to devise : & and aptus apiscor apius from a-  
piscor est is vetus vox the old word, compositum adis-  
piscor adeptus [but] the compound adispiscor signifying to  
get [makes] adeptus in usu in use. Nitro to endeavour  
amat loves dare to give nifus & nixus nifus and nixus  
having endeavoured & and fruor to enjoy fretus having  
enjoyed, ordior pro texo ordior when it is put for  
texo to weave orditus [makes] orditus having woven,  
proque incipio and when put for incipio to begin orsus  
[makes] orsus having begun : Tueor to defend vult will  
dare give tuitus, solum only obtueor to behold sted-  
fastly tutus. Fateor to confess dat gives fassus, per  
omnia compôta through all the Compounds fessus; &  
and morior to die fertur is reported dare to give mor-  
tuus, & and angor to be vexed anxius.*

### Futurum, the Future.

*Or vel o turus or or o [make] turus ex orior from  
orior to spring, morior to die, fugio to fly, pario to  
bring forth; deque luo and from luo to pay, ruo to rush,  
& and arguo to argue, nosco to know, & and nascor  
to be born, iturus, [makes] iturus.*

### Verbale Nomen, A Verbal Noun.

*Licet altho' Nomina Nouns sint be signa the signs re-  
rum of things, prima simbola [being] the first tokens lo-  
quelæ of Speech; tamen yet est there is postera proge-  
nies a later off-spring orta sprung à verbis from Verbs.*

*Nota the mark officii of duty, vel or facti of deed,  
vel or symbolon artis a term of art. Ut as scriba a  
scribe manat comes à scribo from scribo to write; atque  
and læsio a hurting à læsi from læsi I have hurt; sub-  
stantivum a Substantive à substo from substo to stand  
still: Mille [there are] a thousand hujus farinae of this  
sort.*

Adver-

## Adverbium, An Adverb.

Adverbia *Adverbs* perficiunt *do perfect*, vel or pulchrè ornant *beautifully adorn*, vel or largiùs augent *more largely increase* genuinum sensum *the natural sense* Nominis *of a Noun*, aut or Verbi *of a Verb*. Omnia *all* cedunt *pass* in duplex genus *into two kinds*, aut Quale *either of Quality*, aut or Quantum *Quantity*. Ambo *both* capiunt *take* finem *their ending* in e, ter, us, o, tim, in e, ter, us, o, tim, à nomine *from a Noun*. Quale *Quality*, ut *as* causæ *of the cause*, propter *because of*; similitudinis *of likeness*, ut *as* sic so. Quantum *Quantity*: Aut *either* magnum *great*, ut *as* abundè *abundantly*, parùm *little*: Quò *whither*, tempus *time*; heri *yesterday*, cras *to morrow*, spectat *refers* quò *whither* locus *place* spectat *refers*, ut *as* prope *near*; sub quo *under which* etiam *also* ordo *Order* deinceps *thenceforth*, & *and* locus *Place* congregat *gathers together*, unà *together*; & *and* separat *separates*, absque *without*, seorsim *asunder*. Hæc *these*, ac, ic, uc, inc, o, a, tus, bi, de, vel or sum, signa [*are*] the signs loci *of place*. Aut or multum *much*, ut *as* numérale in ies *a Numeral in ies* & *and* plo plicitérque *plo and pliciter*: Sermocinale *discoursing*, ut *as* dictio *a word* næ *truly*, non *not*: Passio *Passion*, proh *oh*, vœ *woe*. Adjectiva *Adjectives* in neutro genere *in the neuter Gender* fiunt *become* Adverbia *Adverbs*: Fœminea *Feminines* in obliquo casu *in an oblique Case*. Vox *the word* hic *here* est *is* mascula recta *the nominative Case and a Masculine*. Di, dis, am, co, re, se, vult *will tantum only componere compound vocem a word*. Con vel com *con or com præfit is put before pro cum for cum when si if consona a consonant sequitur follows it*. At *but* duo *the two words*, ve, ne, negant *are negatives tantum only cum nomine juncto with a noun joined [to them.]*

Præ-

Præpositio, *A Preposition.*

Præpositio a *Preposition* est is antecambulo the foregoer vocis of a word appositæ put next to it ; componitque and it compounds omnes voces all words, gubernatque and it governs casum a Case.

Bis octupla Monosyllaba there are sixteen Monosyllables, a, ab, abs, a from, ad to, præ before, per by, ob for, ex, e out of, cum with, de concerning, pro for, sub under, post after, in in, trans over.

Sena est dissyllaba there are six of two Syllables : Ante before, inter among, contra against, circum about, præterque and præter besides, superque and super upon.

Conjunctio, *A Conjunction.*

Conjunctio a *Conjunction* innectit ties vinclum medium a bond in the middle vocibus of words ; altera the one conjungit voces joins words together, & and altera the other disjungit separates them. Nempe to wit & nec & also, nec neither sunt are primæ notæ of the first kind, vel ve vel or ve secundæ of the second. Quaternaria species four sorts est comprehensa are comprehended sub conjunctivâ under the *Conjunctive* one. Ut that, quod that, enim for, quia because, nam for, causæ are Causals ; si if conditionis a conditional ; ergo therefore concludit concludes : quamvis altho', tamen nevertheless, adversantur are *Adversatives*. Sub disjunctivâ under the *Disjunctive*, vox discretiva a *discretive* word ; sed, autem but.

## SYNTAXIS SYNTAX.

**S**yntaxis congrua true Syntax regulat rules appo-  
positas voces words put together : Pars part est is  
Concordantia the Agreement Vocum of Words, pars-  
que and part Regentia the Government of them.

Concordia Concord [or Agreement] dicta is said [to  
be] triplex three-fold, cum when sit tantum it is only  
duplex two-fold; & and unit it unites Verbum the  
Verb & and Adjectivum the Adjective Substantivo to  
the Substantive. Sic so Regimen pariter Government  
also est is duplex two-fold, casusque both of Case, mo-  
dique and Mood.

Nec neither solæ partes do the parts [of speech] alone  
sed but, particulæ quoque the Particles also præstant  
performs officium the office concordandi of agreement,  
officiûmque and the office regendi of governing.

## Concordantia, Agreement.

Verbum the Verb concordat agrees cum nomine  
recto with a noun of the nominative Case personâ in  
person & and numero in Number. Adjectivum the Ad-  
jective cohæret agrees genere in gender, & and numero  
in number, casusque and case, cum Substantivo with  
the Substantive; uti as mobile a moveable thing fixo  
with a fix'd one. Nec neither interruptio doth the com-  
ing in between vocum of Words solvit loose concors vin-  
clum the agreeing bond. Prima persona the first Per-  
son, secundaque and the second sæpe solet are often wont  
fieri to be omitted; & and tertia the third, si if sit it  
be repetenda to be repeated again, articulûsve or an ar-  
ticle sequatur follow [it.] Aut or si if vox the word sit  
facile cognita be easily known in sensu in the significa-  
tion verbi of a Verb; nempe to wit, homines men, vel  
or

or homo a man, vel or verbum substantivum the verb Substantive.

Articulus relatus the Article relative congruit agrees duplici ratione two ways, tanquam as Adjectivum an Adjective cum nomine with the Noun quod which præit goes before it ; atqui but gaudet it rejoices sumere to take casum its Case à voce from the word sequenti se propè following it nearly. Si if ordo the Order syntaxeos of Syntax præstituat put relatum the Relative substantivo before the Substantive, Articulus the Article ligat binds substantivum the Substantive sibi to itself. Hic this notat marks propius the nearest è binis of the two, ille that distantius the farthest off.

Neutrum Adjectivum a Neuter Adjective ; clausula sermonis a Clause of a Sentence ; vel or technica vox a term of Art, & and nescia flecti an undeclinable word ; vel or modus infinitus an Infinitive Mood consciscit sibi procures for itself similem vim the like force & and usum use substantivi of the Substantive. Masculinum a Masculine vel or Fœmineum a Feminine sæpius occurunt very often meet together sine substantivo without a Substantive, sensu the sense supplente supplying vocabula the words. Si if excipias you except Verbum the Verb, Syntaxis Syntax censet accounts for quicquid whatsoever variabile is variable casu in Case sub uno titulo under the one title nominis of a Noun.

Substantiva Substantives rei ejusdem of the same thing ; & and vox the word quæ rogat which asks & and quæ respondet which answers, pariter also nectuntur are joined together in uno casu in one Case : Interdum sometimes altera regula another Rule mutat changes casum the Case responsi of the answer. Quæstio a Question [made] per cujum by cujus cuja cujum solvitur is answered genitivo in the Genitive Case. At but si if facta it be made per obliquum cujus by the oblique case cujus ; meus & tuus [the words] meus tuus, & and quot talia  
E such

*such like redduntur are render'd casu' in the case vocis of the word cui to which propria they belong.*

Quoties *as often as* aliquod verbum any Verb, Adjectivumve or Adjective, locetur is placed inter substantiva between Substantives, quibus est which have numeralve either Number genulve or Gender diversum different; utrumvis either of them rectè concordat rightly agrees utrivis with either of them. Sua primitiva their Primitives sæpius lateſcunt are very often understood in possessivis in the Possessives; quibus to which Adjectiva the Adjectives collata being referred, ligantur are joined.

### Regimen, Government.

Nominativus post      The Nominative after the  
Verbum,                      Verb.

Verbunt substantivum a Verb Substantive, seu or ex passivo ordine of the Passive Voice, adſciſcit takes rectum a Nominative post se after itself; si if non sit agentis it be not of the doer.

### Accusativus, An Accusative.

Accusativus an Accusative proprius adhæret properly belongs to omnibus activis all Actives; aut either solus alone, aut or comes [as] a companion cum complice casu with an oblique Case. Persona the Person & and res the Thing reduplicat double quantum the Accusative nonnullis to some [Verbs:] Qualia verba such Verbs as rogo to ask, doceo to teach, induo to put on, & and exuo to put off, celo to conceal. Passiva the Passives adſciſcunt take remotum the farthest off ex duplici activo of the two [Cases] in the Active.

Hoc *this*, quod *which*, id *that*, unum *one*, & *and* plura neutralia more Neuters solent are wont superaddi to be added over and above verbis to Verbs hærentia  
sticking

*sticking to them cum quovis socio casu with any Case accompanying them. Plura there are more habentia having quantum duplum two Accusatives per Epexegetin by Epexegetis: Ut as facio to do, statuo to appoint; & and non paucula many similis classis of the like sort: Neutritalia Neuters accipiunt take quantum an Accusative Case cognato sensu from a sense of like kin to them.*

*Juro to swear adoptat takes sibi to it self quantum an Accusative, per quem by whom iuratur it is sworn. Vetusitas Antiquity effert expresses ferè omnia verba almost all Verbs quarto casu with an Accusative Case. Ut as potior to enjoy, vescor to feed, fungor to perform; sic so utor to use, adulator to flatter, & and parco to spare, & and noceo to hurt. Comædi the Comedians ministrant afford plura more his than these.*

Genitivus post Substantivum,      A Genitive after a Substantive.

*Si if duo nomina two Nouns concurrunt come together in dispare sensu in a different sense, posterius the latter solet is wont servire to serve in casu secundo in the Genitive Case. Nomen a Noun cui to which relatio nexa relation is knit, sæpe amat often loves Dativum a Dative. Laus praise & and vituperium dispraise vult will jungere se join themselves sexto to an Ablative, tamen yet ambo both solent are wont gaudere to rejoice communi secundo in a common Genitive.*

*Quin & moreover, sum I am, si if possessio possession, vel or si if officium duty subnuitur is signify'd, vult will sociare join secundum casum a Genitive Case sibi to itself.*

Post Adjectivum, After the Adjective.

*Adjectiva Adjectives timoris of fear, notitiæ of knowledge, & and desiderii desire, & and queis in which cura*

*care innocentiaq; and innocence, parsimoniaq; and thrif-  
tiness, quæive or in which potestas power, quæive or in  
which memoria remembrance notatur is expressed; quæ-  
que and those which sunt are contraria contrary his dictis  
to these Words inducunt bring in casum gignendi a Ge-  
nitive Case. Et and Adjectivum in ax an Adjective in  
ax, nominaque and Nouns recepta partitivè taken par-  
titively, uti as numerale a Noun of number, gradusque  
duo and the two degrees comparandi of Comparison.*

*Post Verbum, After the Verb.*

*Junge join verba Verbs monendi of admonishing geni-  
tivo to a Genitive Case rei monitæ of the thing admonished.*

*Dativus, A Dative.*

*Voces words quibus to which aliquid something est is  
collatum given, vel or ademptum taken away, subne-  
ctunt join to themselves dativum a Dative flexilium of  
declinable words sensu poscente the sense requiring it;  
nempe to wit voces words quæis to which voluptas plea-  
sure significata being signified subest is joined; utilitas pro-  
fit, bonitas goodness, favor favour, auxilium help, unio  
agreement, quæis to which fiducia trust, comparatioque  
and comparison, & and iracundia anger, pugna fight, im-  
perium government, vicinia neighbourhood, & and æqui-  
paratio likeness, & and aptitudo fitness, & and declara-  
tio declaration; vel or contraria sensu words of an adverse  
signification. Pauca a few Verbs, quartum have an Accu-  
sative Case; rego to govern, juvo to help, lædo to hurt,  
offendo to offend, guberno to rule. Verba Verbs referen-  
tia relating sensum the sense dandi of giving hærent stick  
dativo to a Dative; ut as debeo to owe, solvo to pay;  
vel or dicendi of speaking, blandior to flatter, opto to  
wish; plura more alterius notæ of a different signification,  
quæ which ratio reason & and usus experience monstrat  
show.*

*shew.* Ratio Passiva a Passive Signification annēctit knits dativum a Dative vocibus to words; sic so quæ those which in bilis & in dus ending in bilis and in dus, proveniunt come à verbis from Verbs. Junge join verbum sum the Verb Sum quoties as often as effertur it is used sensu in the sense habendi of having dativo to a Dative, & and si ligetur if it be joined laudi to praise, probrōve or disgrace, lucro to gain vel or damno to lose, gaudet it rejoyces geminare to double dativum its Dative: Sic so habeo to have, duco to lead, do to give, verto to turn. Plura more Verbs leguntur are read. Appone join hæc Præposita these Prepositions, ad, præ, post, contra, super, ante, sub, inter, in, ob, con, in compositis in the Compounds, dativo to a Dative.

### Ablativus, An Ablative.

Causa the Cause Modusve or the Manner, vel or Instrumentum the Instrument unde from whence actio an action prodit is produced, auxiliaria being helpful things, adduntur are added vocibus to words sexto casu in the Ablative Case. Sic so pretium the value, excessusque and the excess rei of a thing; sic so forma indita the natural form qualitasque and the quality, seu or circumstantia the circumstance, sive or character the character queis by which res the thing vel or persona the person est is affecta affected, sive or notata marked. Si if substantivum a Substantive cum participio joined with a Participle regatur be governed à nullâ voce of no word, ponit it puts se it self in Ablativo in the Ablative. Is gradus qui comparat the Comparattve Degree, quàm dempto quàm being taken away, & and vox nascendi the Verbnascor poscit requires sextum casum an Ablative Case vocis of the word quæ proxima which is next.

Hæc these words usus, opus need, fungor to perform, fruor to enjoy, utor to use, gaudeo to rejoyce, lætor to

make glad, nitor to endeavour, glorior to boast, & and plura more regentia [that] govern sextum an Ablative.

Regimen Casuum    The Government of various  
variorum                      Cases.

Accusativus vel Genitivus Accusative or Genitive.

Obliviscor to forget, memini I remember, cæteraq; ~~verba~~ and other Verbs simili notatu of the like signification aliquando sometimes regunt govern quartum an Accusative, aliquando sometimes secundum a Genitive.

Dativus vel Genitivus, Dative or Genitive.

Adde add dativum a dative, aliquando sometimes secundum a Genitive his to these, similis like, proprius proper, communis common, dissimilisque and unlike, & and contrarius contrary.

Genitivus vel Ablativus, Genitive or Ablative.

Hoc genus words of this sort, accuso to accuse, absolvo to absolve, damnove or to condemn, admittunt take secundum a Genitive culpæ of the fault, aut or pœnæ of the punishment; & and generalius commonly cum when fit there is nomen a noun sceleris of wickedness, conceditur it is granted uti to use sexto the Ablative.

Queis copia inerit words which signify plenty, vel or contra on the other hand inopia want, illa the former sæpius very often præoptant wish for sextum casum an Ablative Case, illa the latter secundum a Genitive. Quin but usus use suggerit yields ambos both Cases regendos to be governed in utrisque in both [senses.] Æstimo to esteem, vendo to sell, emo to buy, consto to cost, habeo to have, pluraq; and more similis farina of the like sort, sæpius solet are often wont conciliare to procure sibi to themselves secundum casum a Genitive Case ad-  
jectivi

jectivi of the *Adjective*, sextum an *Ablative* substantivi of the *Substantive*. Dignus worthy, & and indignus unworthy, potiôrque and potior, præcipuè cupiunt chiefly desire adsciscere to get sextum an *Ablative*, non averfata not averse to secundum a *Genitive*.

Dativus vel Accusativus, *Dative or Accusative*.

Pauca a few regunt govern quartum an *Accusative*, meliore usu by a better use dativum a *Dative*; pluraque etiam and more also requirunt require sibi to themselves quartum an *Accusative* præ dativo before a *Dative*. Multa many variantia varying sensum their sense variant vary suos casus their cases.

Nonnunquam sometimes constructio the *Construction* ludit sports casu alterno with *Cases* alternately: Res the thing sumit takes sibi to it self sextum an *Ablative* cum quarto with an *Accusative* personæ of the *Person*; Personæque and the *Person* recipit takes dativum a *Dative* cum quarto with an *Accusative* rei of the thing. Utpote as dono tibi munus, or, te munere dono, I give you a Gift.

Regimen Nominum The Government of Special  
Specialum, Nouns.

Character the mark temporis of time, & and partis of part, spaciique and space, urbisque and city, exprimitur is expressed diverso casu in a different case, nec simplice sensu nor in a single sense. Pars temporis part of time constituitur is construed sexto in the *Ablative*, & and mora delay quarto in the *Accusative*. Quando id when the time was, asserere put it sexto casu in the *Ablative* Case: Quam-que-diu and how long, quarto in the *Accusative*. Sed but casus utervis either Case legitur is read in alterutro sensu in either sense.

Nomen a Noun partis of part amat loves sextum an *Ablative*, agnoscitque and acknowledges secundum a *Genitive*. Quartus an *Accusative* frequenter commonly

adhaeret

*adhæret sticks cum passivâ voce with the passive voice, si if saltem at least est there be affectio an Affection, vel or si if læsio a hurting partis of the part.*

*Quinetiam moreover mensura the Measure rei of a thing, spatiumve or Space, cohæret agrees in quarto aut sexto casu in the Accusative or Ablative Case, interdumque and sometimes secundo in the Genitive.*

*Propria vox the proper Name urbis of a City, ubi where quies rest est is fixa fixed i. e. [does not come after a Verb of motion] si if fuerit it shall be nomen a Noun primæ formæ of the first Declension, secundæve or the second, pone put it in secundo casu in the Genitive Case; sin but if plurale it be the plura! Number, dativo in the Dative. Nomen tertiæ a Noun of the third Declension, in sexto in the Ablative, pariterque and also dativo in the Dative. Unde from whence motio the motion venit comes sexto in the Ablative, quo whither motio the motion tendit goes quarto in the Accusative.*

*Rus ruri, vel or rure; domi ponuntur are put simili casu in the like Case; ceu as propria proper words queis to which Elleipsis the leaving out præpositi of the Preposition, vel or rectrix motio the governing Motio verbi of the Verb, passim every where ministrat affords plura more.*

*Nomen a noun temporis of time, aut or loci of place, amat loves coalescere to join it self particulis with Particulis simili sensu of the like signification, sociale accompanying them in secundo casu in the Genitive Case; ut as tunc temporis at that time, huc vicinæ this Neighbourhood, ubique locorum in every place.*

*Pridiæque both the day before, postridiæque the day after, numerusque diurnus and the number of days, præcedit goes before statâ tempora the stated times Romæ of Rome sexto casu in the Ablative Case; nempe to wit diem the day, & and Nonas the Nones Idusq; and the Ides, omnesque calendas and all the Calends, postpositas put after quarto casu in the Accusative Case, casive secundo or in the Genitive Case, Ut*

Ut *as fas 'tis right dicere to say, quarto Nonarum, aut or quarto Nonas the fourth of the Nones.*

Regimen Verbi    *The Government of the Verb*  
 Infiniti.                      *Infinitive.*

Modus infinitus *the Infinitive Mood* subsequitur *follows* post aliud verbum *after another Verb*, vel or passivum Adjectivum *a Passive Adjective*, profectumve *or one proceeding à verbis from Verbs*, cum quarto præeunte *with an Accusative going before it*: Sed *but* quando *when* verbum anteiens *the verb going before* regit *governs* dativum *a Dative*, modus [esse] *the Mood [esse]* haud recusat *don't refuse* similem *the like*.

Modus infinitus *the Infinitive Mood* vult *will* resolvi *be resolved* in causale ut *into the Causal ut*, inque ostensivum quòd *and into the Ostensive quod*; & *and* fit *is made* finitus modus *a finite Mood*.

Regimen Gerundii, *Government of the Gerund.*

Rectè pone *rightly put* Gerundia in di Gerunds in di post nomen *after a Noun*, sed *but* in do vel in dum in do or in dum post præpositum *after a Preposition*. Quod si *but if* causa *the cause* modusve *or the manner* suberit voci in do *shall join it self to a word in do*, non erit usus *there will be no need* præposito of a Preposition.

Quoties *as often as* res *the thing* exponenda *to be explained* significat *signifies* necessum *need*, brevior Syntaxis *a shorter Syntax* initur *is performed* per verbale in dum *by the Verbal in dum*.

Siqua Gerundia *if any Gerunds*, ceu or Verbalia *Verbals* præmissa *placed before* regunt *govern* casum *a Case*, melius ligantur *they are better bound* postposita *being put after* cum casu *with the Case*.

Regimen Imper-      Government of Imper.  
sonalium,                      sonals.

Verba Impersonalia *Verbs Impersonals* adsciscunt *take* dativum a *Dative*. Tamen yet hæc *these* & both interest it concerns, refertque *and it matters* poscunt *require* secundum a *Genitive*. Fas est it is right jun- gere *to join* foemineos sextos *the feminine Ablatives* ex possessivo pronomine *of the Possessive Pronoun*, meâ, & nostrâ, tuâ & vestrâ, & suâ, & and cuiâ, ritè *rightly* sine substantivis *without Substantives*; hosce *these* secundos *and these* Genitives, magni, parvi, tanti, quanti.

Hæc *these* poenitet it *repenteth*, & and tædet it *irk- eth*, piget it *grieveth*, & and pudet to be *ashamed*, & and miserescit it *pitieth*, & and miseret I am *sorry*; amplectentia *embrace*, quantum casum an *Accusative Case* personæ *of the Person*, unâ together cum *secundo* with a *Genitive* personæve *either of the Person*, reive *or of the thing*.

Nonnulla quidem *some indeed* visa [*are*] seen re- gentia *governing* quantum casum an *Accusative Case*; qualia *such as* oportet it *behoeth*, item also decet it *becometh*, in quibus in *which* Elleipsis *the leaving out* modi infiniti *of the Infinitive Mood* clara is *conspicuous*, sine quo *without which* sunt *they are* juncta *joined* dative to a *Dative*.

Regimen Derivati-      Government of Deriva-  
vorum,                      tives.

Derivata *Derivatives* regunt *govern* casus *the Cases* quos *which* primitiva *the Primitives* regebant *govern- ed*, qualicunque ab origine *from whatsoever* Original vocum *of Words* profecta *they are formed*. Et and *Per- riphraſis*

riphrasis regit *Periphrasis* governs *casum* the *Case*,  
quem *which* simplex dictio *the simple Word* [did.]

Regimen Particu- Government of Par-  
larum, ticles.

Adverbia, *Adverbs*.

*Adversus* against, *citra*, *cis* on this side, *circa*, *cir-*  
*citer* about, *erga* towards, *extra* without, *intra* within,  
*juxta* nigh, *supra* over, *propter* because of, *secus* o-  
therwise, *ultra* beyond, *clanculum* privily, *apud* at,  
*penes* in the power, *usque* alway, *infra* beneath, *prope*  
*near*, *pone* behind, *secundum* according to, *versus* to-  
wards; *bis undena* twenty two *exposcentia* requiring  
*quartum* *casum* an *Accusative Case*. *Quinque* five  
regunt govern *sextum* an *Ablative*; *procul* afar off,  
*absque* without, *palam* openly, *sine* without, *coram*  
in the presence of, & *and* *tenus* up to *vult* will have *sex-*  
*tos* both the *Ablatives*, *pluralemque* *secundum* and a  
*Genitive* of the plural *Number*. *Clam* privily *poscit*  
requires *sextum* an *Ablative*, *nec* nor *recusat* doth it  
refuse *habere* to have *quartum* an *Accusative*.

*Quantum* *Quantity*, *ut* as *abunde* abundantly, *pa-*  
*rum* little, *adiscit* takes *genitivum* a *Genitive*, *eoq;*  
*and thither*. *Heus* ohe ô *vocat* call in *quinto* in the  
*Vocative*; *sed* but ô in *ordine recto* o in the *Nomina-*  
*tive Case*, *aut* *quarto* or *Accusative*, *exclamat* cries  
out; *quibus* to which *ecce* vel *en* *ecce* or *en* demon-  
strat are *demonstratives* *Apage* & *and* *cedo* *poscunt*  
require *duntaxat* *quartum* only an *Accusative*; *ah*,  
*vah*, *proh*, *quartum* vel *quintum* an *Accusative* or  
*Vocative*; *hei* *væque* *hei* and *væ* *dativum* a *Dative*. *Heu*  
regit *heu* governs *rectum* a *Nominative*, & *and* *quar-*  
*tum* an *Accusative*, *paritérq;* *dativum* and also a *Dative*.

*Passio* *Passion* *exerit* adds *plures casus abruptos*  
*more cases brought in abruptly* his to these.

*Præpositio,*

Præpositio, *A Preposition.*

Hæc bis quinque preposita *these ten Prepositions* Præter, trans, circum, contra, inter, ad, ante, per, ob, post; gubernant *govern* quartum casum *an Accusative Case*, ter tria [*these*] *nine* Abs, ab, a, & and ex, è, de, præ, pro, cum, sextum *an Ablative*. Sub, subter, super, in, regit *govern* ambos *both* [*Cases*] dispare sensu [*but*] *in a different Signification*.

Præpositio *a Preposition* juncta *joined* [*to another word*] regit *governs* casum *the Case* quem *which* regebat *it governed* sola *alone*; & and sæpe *often* vox *the word* cui *to which* juncta *it is joined* suum *its own* Case; utraque *both* proprium *their proper* Case.

Eadem unica *one and the same* Preposition mirè *infer* *wondrously* adds varios *sensus* *several Significations* uni *to one Word*.

Conjunctio, *A Conjunction.*

Vult *it will* vel *either* jungere *join*, vel *or* disjungere *separate* similes casus *alike Cases*; sæpe *often* modos *similes* *like Moods*, nec rarò *nor seldom* eadem tempora *the same Tenses*; Et, nec, vel, nisi, ceu, quàm, an *plura more* *simillima* *very like* sensu *in their* Signification.

Regimen Modorum, *Government of Moods.*

Particulæ *the Particles*, quòd, ut, an, si, cùm, quin, postquam, utinam, licèt, & and cuicumque est *whatever* [*other Particle*] *both* [*with it*] clausula *a Clause*, exposcunt *require* Subjunctivum *a Subjunctive*.

## Figuræ, *The Figures.*

**F**igura a figurative Expression est is novum Schema a new ordering vocum of Words, variegatum beautifully differing ab usu communi from the common Method sermonis of Speech.

Figuræ Grammaticæ the Grammatical Figures.

Omne genus all the sorts grammaticæ figuræ of grammatical figures est are triplex tantum but three-fold.

Elleipsis deficit Elleipsis is deficient contra on the contrary Pleonasmus abundat Pleonasmus abounds literulis with letters, vel or vocibus words; & and Enallage Enallage mutat changes has these.

Elleipsis.

Pleonasmus.

Aphæresis Aphæresis demit takes initio from the beginning quod [that] which Prothesis Prothesis addit adds [to it.] Syncope Syncope tollit takes de medio from the middle quod [that] which Epenthesis Epenthesis infert puts in. Apocope Apocope detrahit draws fini from the end quod that which Paragoge Paragoge dat gives [it] Asyndeton Asyndeton aufert takes away copulam the copulative quam which Polysyndeton Polysyndeton indit puts in. Est & there is also læpius very often defectus a want & and excrementia an abounding dicti of a word [as] Quos ego—whom I— & and vidi egomet hisce oculis I myself saw it with these Eyes. Tria hypermetra [those] three [words] being more than necessary.

Est there is crebra Elleipsis a frequent Elleipsis or leaving out nominis relati of the noun of relation in genitivo in the genitive [Case] [as] Hectoris Andromache Hectors Andromache [i. e.] uxor [his] Wife; sic so ad Castoris to Castor's [i. e.] ædem temple.

Elleipsis the leaving out præpositi of the Preposition concurbat confounds canones the Rules ut as if [it were] novus ordo a new order Syntaxeos of Syntax, & and excit bilem tyronibus puts young beginners out of humour [as] Ecce nefas visu Lo not fit for sight. Quid me fit? what is become of me? Cætera prudens wise in every thing else.

Enallage.

## Enallage.

Synthesis *Synthesis* aptat joins *Adjectivum* an *Adjective* aut or *Verbum* *Verb* ad *vocem* conceptam to the *Word* meant [in *Sense*] ut as *Tegeæa* *juventus* the *Tegean Youth* *subeunt* come on *tardi* slow. Si if *copula* a *copulative* *ligat* join together *substantiva* *singula* *Substantives* of the *singular* *Number* *Syllepsis* *Syllepsis* refert put them ad *verbum* & *adjectivum* *plurale* to a *verb* and *adjective* of the *plural* *Number*, cum *genere* & *persona* [agreeing] with the *gender* and *person* quæ which sit is dignior fitter ulu for use. Est [that] is dignior persona the fitter person *genus*ve or *gender* quod which est is *primum* first *ordine* in order. Si if *careant* *sexu* they be neither male nor female *neutrum* *genus* the *neuter* *gender* est is aptius more proper ulu to be used. Sed but *Zeugma* *Zeugma* reducit draws back *numerus* atque *genus* *remotum* the *distant* *number* and *gender* quod which est is *disformius* different ad *conforme* to one agreeing cum *proximior* with the nearer.

*Antithesis* *Antithesis* optat loves mutare to change *litterulam* a *letter*, *Metathesis* *Metathesis* transferre to remove [it] & and *Tmesis* *Tmesis* scindere to separate *vocem* a *word* in *duo* *membra* into two parts. *Hypallage* *Hypallage* submutat changes *casus* *alternos* the *cases* by turns in se into one another, *Metaphasmus* *Metaphasmus* transformat alters them *Antiptosis* *Antiptosis* abutitur uses a wrong [case.] *Hysterologia* *Hysterologia* præponit sets in the first place *vocem* post ponendam the word that should be placed last. *Archaismus* *Archaismus* utitur makes use of *prisca* *Syntaxi* the old *Syntax* *Hellenismus* *Hellenismus* *Græcâ* of the *Greek* one. *Ordo* the order malè turbatur is badly confused per *Synchysin* by *Synchysis*. Denique lastly *Enallage* *Enallage* alternat changes etiam even *vocem* the *voice* tempulq; and the *tense* modumq; and the *mood* in *prisca* *libris* in old *Books*. *Passivum* the *Passive* innuitur is implied *activo* by the *active* sine *voce* *reflexâ* without the *reciprocal* *pronoun*. Nec neither *copula* doth the *copulative* conservat keep *tempus* the *tense* quod which præcedit goes before, *modus* *infinitus* the *infinitive* *mood* sæpe venit often comes vice in the stead finiti of a *finite* [mood] imo nay *junctura* the *conjunction* anectit joins *primum* *numerus* the *singular* *number* secundo to the *plural*

Porro furthermore *Poesis* *Poetry* habet hath *figuras* *figures* de proprio jure upon its own authority. *Systole* *Systole* corripit sh rrens tempus the *quantity* & and *Diastole* *Diastole* tendit makes it long. *Antipodia* *Antipody* variat changes *mensuras* the *measures* æqui *pedes* of a *foot* of equal *quantity* *Synalapha* *Synalapha* solet is wont truncare to cut off *vocalem* a *vowel* si if

if socia [another vowel as] a companion aut or h b sequatur follow it. Ecthipsis Ecthipsis vult will demere take away in m si if non manet it is not left correpta shortened, sustulit pariter it took away also s s olim formerly.

## Rhetorick.

Expedit it is proper leviter perstringere lightly to touch upon membra the parts Rhetoricæ figuræ of a Rhetorical Figure, ut that classicus author a classic Author sit may be facilis easy scitu to be known.

Tropus a Trope nova forma [is] a new framing vocis of a word; figuræque and a figure sermonis of a sentence. Tropus a Trope est is conversio the turning vocis of a word à proprio from a proper [sense] in sensum improprium to an improper sense; capit it takes nomen its name inde thence. Sed but figura a figure est is species nova a new kind [of speech] fusa spread in omnia membra thro' every part sermonis of the sentence nitore with elegance.

Tropus quadruplex, A Trope is four-fold.

Metaphora a Metaphor apponit puts vocem [one] word pro simili voce for a word of the same likeness. Metonymia a Metonymy variat changes nomen a noun affini nomine for a noun of [somewhat] the same signification. Effectum the effect pro causa for the cause, quod adheret the adjunct [or what belongs to it] pro subiecto for the subiect [or principal] vel contra or contrary-wise ut as for example tempus the time ponitur is put pro re gestâ for the thing done & and locus the place pro contentâ for [the thing] contained: Abstractum the abstract i. e. [the adjunct or what belongs to it without the subiect or principal] vice instead concreti of the concrete i. e. [the quality considered together with its subiect] & and pretium the price vice in the stead mercis of the goods bought.

Synecdoche Synecdoche reponit puts genus the general pro specie for the special, & and totum the whole pro parte for the part, & and primum the singular ob pluralem numerum for the plural number contraque and [so] on the contrary.

Ironia an Irony tegit covers jocantem sensum a jesting sense sub voce under a word, ut as Charientismus a Charientism: Et and sarcasmus a sarcasm sensum amarum a bitter sense.

Confectaria, The Corollaries.

Sæpe est there are often quadrupla affectio four affections cuius tropo to each of these Tropes.

Hyperbole

*Hyperbole* *Hyperbole* *ausa* [est] *adventures* *audere* to make voces words plus minus supra fidem more or less than truth. *Catachresis* *Catachresis* *depravat* puts a bad sense vocem upon a word. *Metalepsis* *Metalepsis* *vult* will claudere comprise multos tropos many tropes in una voce in one word; *Allegoria* *Allegory* *vult* will ritenectere rightly join multos tropos many tropes in uno dicto in one sentence.

*Figura duplex* there are two figures aut repetit [which] either repeat verba the words; aut or confirmat confirm dictum a saying elencho by an argument.

*Repetitionis* a Figure of Repetition. *Epanalepsis* *Epanalepsis* est is principium the beginning & and finis ending [of a sentence] in uno dicto with one [and the same] word. *Epizeuxis* *Epizeuxis* *ingeminat* doubles vocem sibi its words. *Anaphora* *Anaphora* bis ponit twice puts vocem the word principio in the beginning [i. e. begins two or more clauses alike] *Epistrophe* *Epistrophe* bis addit adds [it] twice fine in the end [i. e. ends two or more clauses alike] *symploce* *symploce* & incipit both begins & and finit ends, sed but est it is bina clausula two clauses. *Anadiplosis* *Anadiplosis* finit ends & and incipit begins: Et and hæc this [is] dupla twofold, prorsum when [it goes on directly] forward dicitur climax it is called climax, vocaturque Epanodos and it is called Epanodos, inversum when inverted [or taken] backward.

*Confirmationis* a Figure of Confirmation. *Schemata* *Schemes* addunt give vim force verbis to words; velut as *Echponema*, *Pulma*, *Prosopœa*, *Parabola*, *Hypotyposis*, *Aposiopesis*, *Paraleipsis*, *Diaporesis*, *Epimone*, *Prolepsis*, *Epitrope*, & and *Oxymoron*.

Hæc these [are] plus satis enough and too much quæ [and] which tyro tener the young learner sciret may know de nomine from their Name.

## F I N I S.

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